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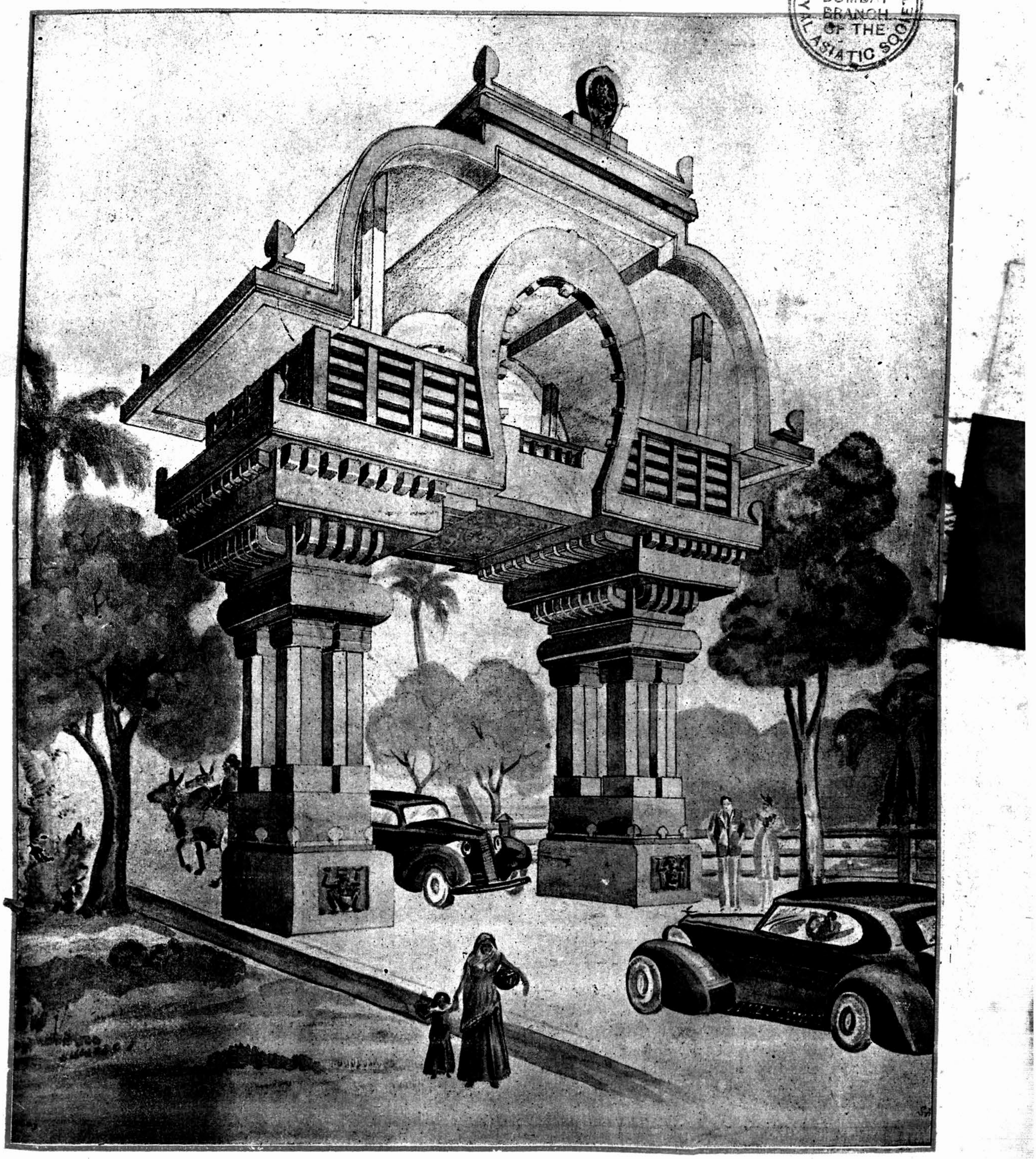
A GATEWAY TO INDIA



(See Page 6)

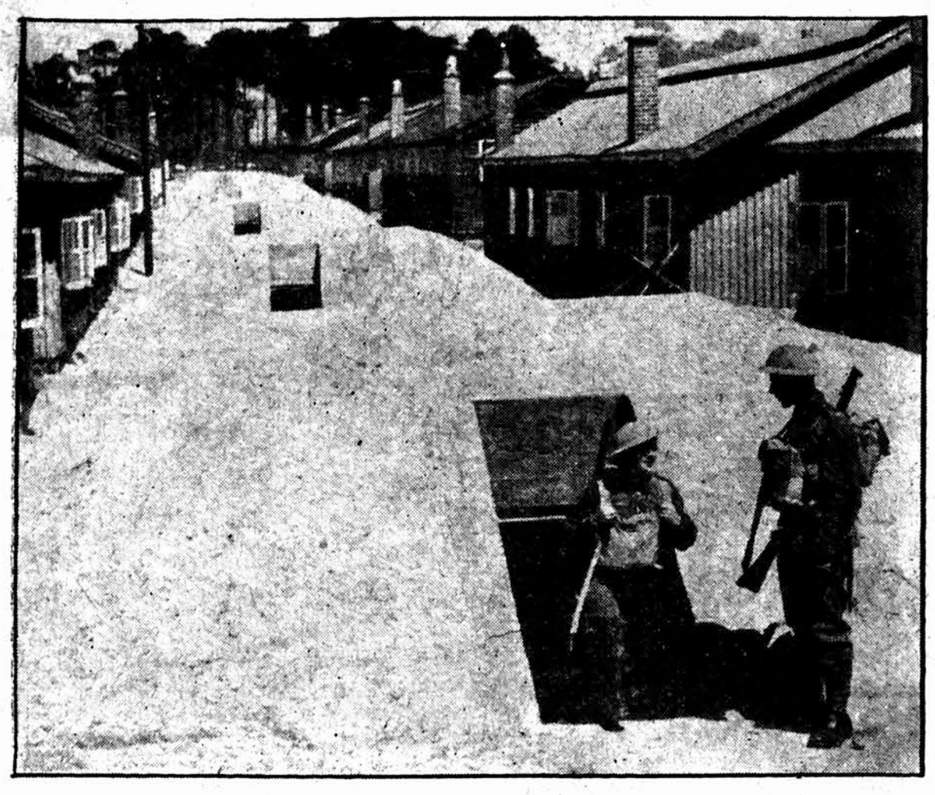
—Sris Chandra Chatterjee

Agonies Of An Air Raid

Here are the inhabitants of Chengtu, once the proud Capital of West China, searching the streets for their valuables after a Japanese air raid.

Another scene from Chengtu. A Chinese Woman weeps over the ruins of her home. She has lost all her relatives.

Turkish Sohoolgirls, members of a party of 20, enjoying the sights of London.



Air-raid shelters for Aldershot troops. The shelters are sunk in the ground and will be entirely hidden.

Madam Bleriot (left) widow of the famous French air-man, recently visited London to celebrate the 30th Anniversary of her husband's first cross-channel flight. Here she is seen with lady Kingsley Wood at the Dorchester Hotel Banquet.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY; AUGUST 27, 1939

AUROBINDO GHOSH

The Great Enigma

By N. JOG

BOMBAY seems to have been hardly aware of the 68th birthday of Shri Aurobindo Ghosh, which passed off on the 15th of this month.

That is rather a pity, for without doubt, Aurobindo is one of the greatest—and, perhaps, the most enigmatic—souls in India. Men whom we worship as prophets have been happy to prostrate themselves before the Sage of Pondicherry. To that tiny French outpost on the East Coast of India has repaired many a seeker after Truth from the West. Not a few of these have said "Goodbye to all that" and settled for good in Aurobindo's ashram!

Nor is Aurobindo's birthday merely a day of routine rejoicing, of the usual wishes of Many Happy Returns, of cake and candles. In the first place, it is the only day in the year when the hermit brings himself before the public eye. For 364 days of the year he strictly confines himself to the Ashram area. None but the inmates are allowed to see him. The fifteenth of August is the only day in the calendar when he makes a public appearance: this year it is reported that only a privileged few were allowed a speechless audience.

Besides the day is not merely a milestone in the life of a man but it is the shining signpost of a mission. It is, in the words of a devotee "a day of awakening, of the birth of spirit into the spirit of manifestation, into the hidden reality of the world. It comes as the august messanger of a Light that transforms the Seen, of a Love that bridges the gulf between the Seen and the Unseen."

Again it is not the birthday this of a mere individual, but the starting-point of a mighty movement that shall unfold the meaning of all birthdays; no festivity this to celebrate individual greatness, but the first notes of a hosanna to proclaim the sanctity and greatness and might of every individual life.

No evangel this of a Life that silences its movement into the void and inactivity of Nirvana or Samadhi, but of that which, when the storm rages and the battle clangs, adds its own fund of Divine Energy to the working out of God's purpose in the world.

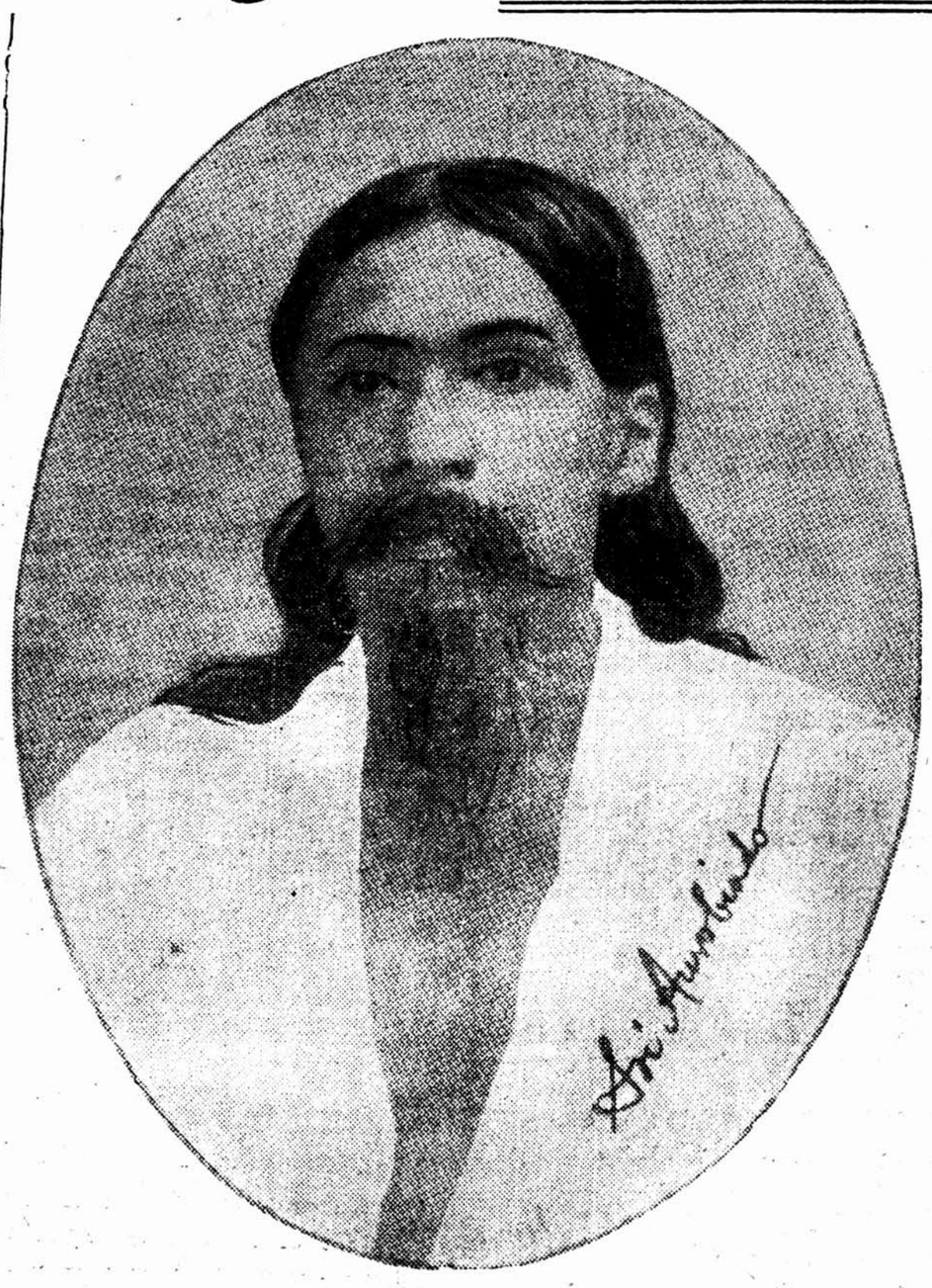
* * * *

I deplore Bombay's indifference to observe the day of homage particularly because Aurobindo spent a large part of his active public life in this Presidency. Most of his early youth he spent in Britain, where he was sent as a child for education. So anglicised Aurobindo had become that he could hardly speak in his mother-tongue when he returned home after being disqualified for an I.C.S. job for his failure in passing the riding test!

(It would be utterly comic in the context to contemplate Shri Aurobindo Ghose to-day as a would-have-been Sir Aurobindo Ghosh, retired civilian and possibly a C.I.E., playing auction bridge at two-annas-a-point and sipping a whisky-and-soda at some Provincial club!)

It was the late Maharajah of Baroda, who gave Aurobindo the first "break" in his life by appointing him as his Private Secretary, in spite, it is said, of the frowns of the Political Department. Later he worked as a Professor and Vice-Principal of the Baroda College. It was from Baroda that he suddenly threw himself into the political vortex, from which he retired as suddenly within five years.

The Bombay Presidency thus has special cause to remember and revere this great man. There must be many people in this province who worked as the associates and colleagues of Aurobindo and who rubbed shoulders with him (so to say) in the revolutionary movement of 1905-'10 and many more, who had the fortune of being his students at the Baroda College.



Sri Aurobindo.

* * * *

I have observed above that Aurobindo is the most enigmatic soul in India. This remark is likely to be met with a protest from his admirers and disciples. They would point out that far from being an enigma, Aurobindo is the end of all enigmas. That he is not merely a sage, but a seer who has solved the Riddle of Life. That he has attained Nirvan, Mukti; that he has attuned himself to the Infinite and become one with his Creator.

So What?

Let not this ejaculation be treated as a sacrilege: For I really ask it in all humility—So What? It is not a gesture of defiance, much less of insolence, but only a confession of ignorance, of intellectual doubt, of spiritual dissatisfaction.

Merely telling me that Aurobindo is a great Yogi and a Seer may heighten my respect for him, but it does neither lessen the enigma nor mitigate the mystery.

For surely there is something enigmatic about this man brought up in the West suddenly going the way of the Eastern recluse. In this man versed in modern material sciences, suddenly discoursing on the ancient Spiritual Wisdom. In this man, who had become the spearhead of the Nationalist movement in the first decade of this century, suddenly - forsaking his comrades and choosing to be an exile.

Has Aurobindo renounced the call of Nationalism in his pursuit of the Infinite? Mysterious reports occasionally reach us that his present "Tapasya" is only meant for the salvation of his motherland, that in due time Aurobindo will once again enter into the political arena to lead India to freedom.

During the first few years of his stay in Pondicherry, there was a firm conviction in the public mind that Aurobindo was guiding the revolutionary movement from his French retreat, and it is only latterly that the Government of In-

(Continued On Page 55)

In the Christian scriptures, it is said that "In the beginning there was the Word"..

I find that in the end, too, it has all amounted to Words, Words, Words! Those sacred words, those mystic words, those inspired words, those revealed words possibly carry the meaning to those who took the meaning with them. But those, like me, who carried only a dictionary, find, alas!, that like Omar Khayyam, we always have to come out through the same door through which we went in.—

THE DOOR OF WORDS!

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THIS WEEK'S

STRANGE STORY

OF REAL PEOPLE

The World's Ace Liar

(By URSUS MAJOR)

IN FRANCE, durning the reign of Louis XIV., the suspicious behaviour of a stranger appearing at Landrau led to his arrest as a spy. Investigation by the authorities revealed that his previous record had been that of a man of mystery.

Travelling always under an assumed name, he never would state just when he was born, nor where save that he was a native of the south of France. According to his story, his parents were Roman Catholics, his father's family "ancient and decayed." He had been educated at a university which he would not name. He had a marked genius for languages and spoke Latin fluently.

He had masqueraded in the various roles of a young theological student of Irish extraction, a persecuted Irish Catholic and a native of Japan, converted to Christianity.

Proceeding further, he had passed himself off as a Japanese of pagan faith, and at the various places that he had stopped he had eaten raw meat, roots and herbs, claiming this to be his native diet. Later he devised a language of his own which he pretended to be his native tongue, and with great ingenuity he compiled a grammar and invented symbols which ran from right to left, like Hebrew.

Satisfying the authorities of his innocence, he went on to Aix-la-Chapelle, serving there as a waiter at a cafe.

There was no record of his name until he entered the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg. He then called himself Psalmanazar, which he afterwards confessed to have been suggested by Shalmaneser, the Assyrian prince mentioned in the second book of Kings.

His next invention was an original form of worship which he claimed to be Japanese. His comrades in arms would find him facing the rising and setting sun and chanting in his invented tongue. He arrived with his regiment at Sluys in 1702 and his mysterious action excited the interest of the Governor who invited two churchmen to examine him. One of these was William Innes, chaplain of a Scotch regiment stopping at Sluys.

The examination took place in the Governors' presence and although conducting himself very skillfully, Psalmanazar's impostures were detected by Innes, who entered with him into a secret conspiracy to exploit him as a native of Formosa. Innes then wrote to Henry Compton, Bishop of London, interesting him in Psalmanazar, and the bishop directed the chaplain to bring his strange convert to London.

Aided by the chaplain, Psalmanazar readily gained his discharge from his regiment and in 1703 arrived in London, where he presented the bishop with a translation of the Church of England catechism into his native "Formosan."

Delighting the clergy by the ease with which he discoursed to them in Latin, he soon found himself lionized in London, where the churchmen raised a fund for his maintenance and further education. But there happened to be in London at the time Father Foutenay, a Jesuit missionary to China, who challenged the alleged Formosan. Psalmanazar boldly met the missionary for a debate before the Royal Society and held his own so well that the secretary of the society invited the two disputants to a dinner, attended by the Earl of Pembroke and other men of note.

Psalmanazar Charms the Bishop of London.

The Earl now became one of Psalmanazar's patrons and he was "invited to every great table in the kingdom." The Bishop of London paid for Psalmanazar's tuition at Oxford in the hope that he would be better able to teach the "Formosan" language to a group of missionaries to be sent to teach the interesting Formosans Christianity.

Men and women striving for culture went into ecstasies upon hearing Psalmanazar lecture upon the alleged customs of Formosa. To give his discourses spice, he told that the religion of his native land called for human sacrifice and admitted that he thought it no sin to eat human flesh, although such indulgence might be termed a trifle unmannerly.

All of this while Psalmanazar was being coached by Innes, who engineered further impostures, such as an autobiography in Latin, dedicated to the Bishop of London, which was translated into both French and German. Then Innes, for his zeal in converting the fascinating Formosan to Christianity, was made chaplain general of the English forces in Portugal.

Psalmanazar, now left without a pilot, began to blunder in his lying and found his patrons falling off. Later he served as a tutor, as clerk to a Lancashire regiment in the Jacobite rebellion and as a painter of fans.

After that he became a hack writer and for a time fell slave to the opium habit. He is said to have produced salable material 12 hours daily. He now mastered Hebrew, compiled a new edition of the Psalms, wrote on various doctrinal questions, produced a history of printing, was the author of essays on Biblical history and collaborated upon the "Universal History."

Doctor Johnson, who delighted in his companionship in these waning years, expressed a desire that his own life should resemble Psalmanazar's in its "charity and devotion."

At his house in Ironmonger Row Psalmanazar died May 3, 1763, claiming at the time to be 88 years old. After his death, according to his direction, there was published for the benefit of his housekeeper his "Memoirs of * * * Commonly Known as Psalmanazar." It was a frank statement of the impostures and eager struggles of one whose real identity will always remain one of the greatest riddles of history.

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LIFE ON MARS?

Sir Francis Younghusband Stresses Hindu Conception Of The Universe

The following letter from Sir Francis Younghusband is published in "The Times", London:—

Sir,—Percival Lowell some years ago let me look through his telescope at Flagstaff. My eye being untrained to observation through great telescope, I was unable to see all that he saw on the surface of Mars. But into his idea of there being life on a planet I was able to enter fully. Ever since I had spent whole nights for week's together under the stars in the Gobi Desert and the Himalaya my mind had dwelt on the possibility of there being life on planets not only of our particular star, the sun, but of many another star throughout the universe. It had seemed to me ridiculous to suppose that the earth was the only life-bearing spot in the whole starry universe. And when in a remote Himalayan valley I found a chief who imagined he was the greatest personage on the earth and had no conception of such rivals as the Emperor of China, the Tsar of Russia, and the Queen of England, the traitor-thought struck me that even these great potentates might not really be Lords of Creation and that somewhere in the universe there might be beings higher even than these or their most enlightened subjects.

Fifty years of reflection on his idea and observation of the progress of astronomy have turned the possibility first into a probability and now into a certainty in my mind. For 3,000 years Hindus have regarded the universe as essentially spiritual—as instinct with directed and controlled by Brahma, the Greatest the Highest. Might not modern biologists then regard as instinct at least with life—as a living universe? For how could life have appeared here unless the universe itself were alive? Astronomers tell us that this planet came into being as a fiery droplet from the surface of the sun. Chance could not have produced life on this drop of fire. The more reasonable supposition is that it was due to influences raining in upon it from the universe at large that in the course of time life appeared and developed upon this tiny speck. For science has established certain important facts. First the whole universe is built of the same materials—of the same chemical elements. Secondly, these ultimate particles are not gritty bits of matter but centres of activity just as much describable as spiritual as material since their activity is self-activity. Thirdly all parts of the universe are connected with one another in a whole. Fourthly, owing to the interconnection of parts with one another and with the whole the influence of one part is felt throughout the whole and the influence of the whole is felt upon each part so that we have rays of light from the most distant nebula and cosmic rays from the depths of space impinging upon us inhabitants of this earth.

These things being so, is it not time for biologists and astronomers to get together and, instead of starting with the presupposition that it was by a fluke that life appeared upon this earth, proceed on the assumption that life, having arisen here, must be a fundamental characteristic of the universe and therefore to be looked for as manifesting itself in other parts of the universe than in planets of this sun only? These scientific men would not expect to find human beings on other planets. Life might employ other chemical elements for its manifestation than it uses here. And living intelligent beings on other planets of other stars might be as different from men as men are from maggots. But their influence may all the time be impinging upon us just as radio programmes of many languages and various degrees of worth are raining upon the unsuspecting heads of remote Himalayan villagers. And psychologists may eventually be able to detect such spiritual radiation from the universe at large just as physicists can locate the influence of cosmic rays. They might even stumble upon the secret how geniuses arise—religious, poetic, and musical—and why men are so much more responsive to their gentle persuasiveness than to the roar of blatant dictators.

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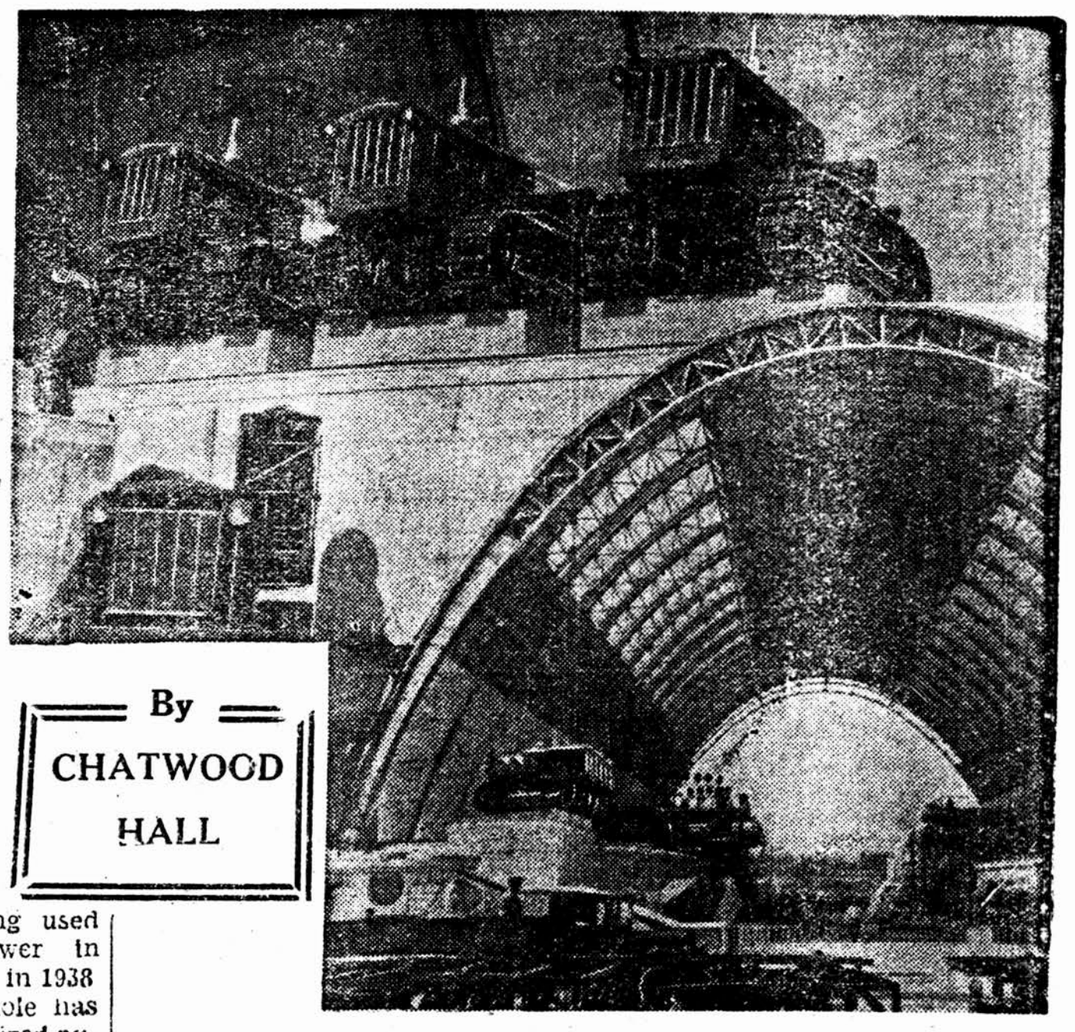
EXHIBITORS TO ALL-UNION FAIR IN MOSCOW



By CHATWOOD HALL

MOSCOW (By Air Mail).

INDIA'S nearest Soviet neighbour, Tadjikistan, has come to the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow with a splendid pavilion which tells reams about that Soviet republic situated deep in Asia in the shadows of the lofty Pamirs.

Visitors from all parts of the world, including the British Empire and America, pass through the exhibition daily. Indian visitors include Mr. Day Naidoo if South Africa and Mr. Gujar of India. Both of the Indian visitors expressed themselves as being amazed at the exhibition, mechanization and achievements of Soviet agriculture displayed at the fair.

Consisting of five halls, the Tadjikistan pavilion displays the agricultural economy of the republic and the culture, education and social well-being of the Tadjik people.

Cotton

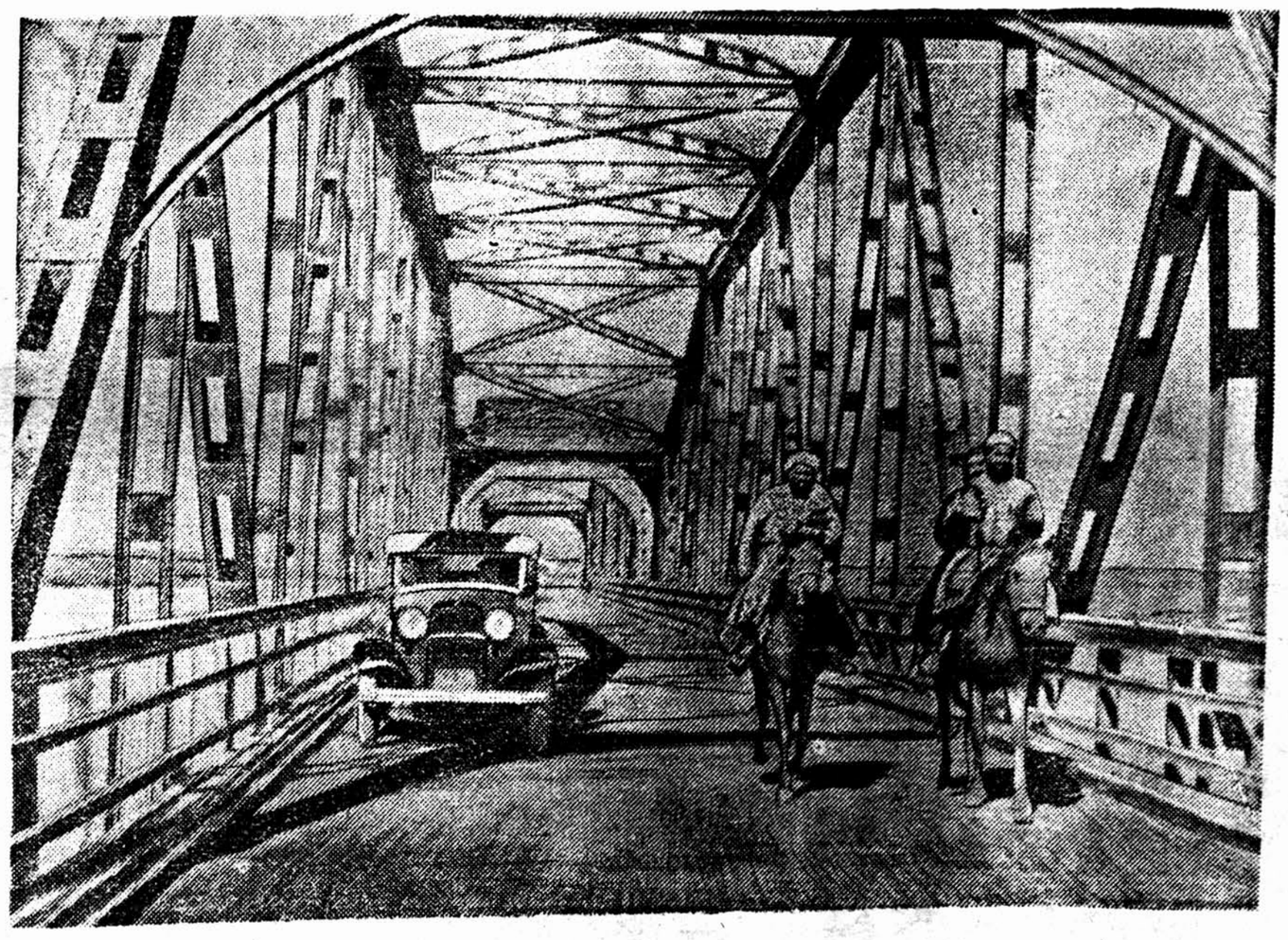
Upon entering the pavilion, one is faced by a miniature cotton patch. This is quite appropriate, for cotton is the chief agricultural product of Tadjikistan More than 110,000 hectares (one hectare equals 2.47 acres) of land are devoted to cotton culture, with Egyptian cotton covering 25 per cent of the planted cotton area. The tilled area of Soviet Tadjikistan under cotton has grown from 26,700 hectares in 1913 to 110,300 hectares in 1938

From the primitive forms of cultivation formerly employed with their physical demands and detriments on human labour, the Tadjik people have turned to mechanization on such a wide scale that the horsepower of tractors increasingly being used grew from 17,342 horsepower in 1933 to 58,906 horsepower in 1938 The Soviet Union as a whole has the most highly-mechanized agriculture in the world, not excepting the United States of America.

Lack of water in the hot and dry climate was previously a

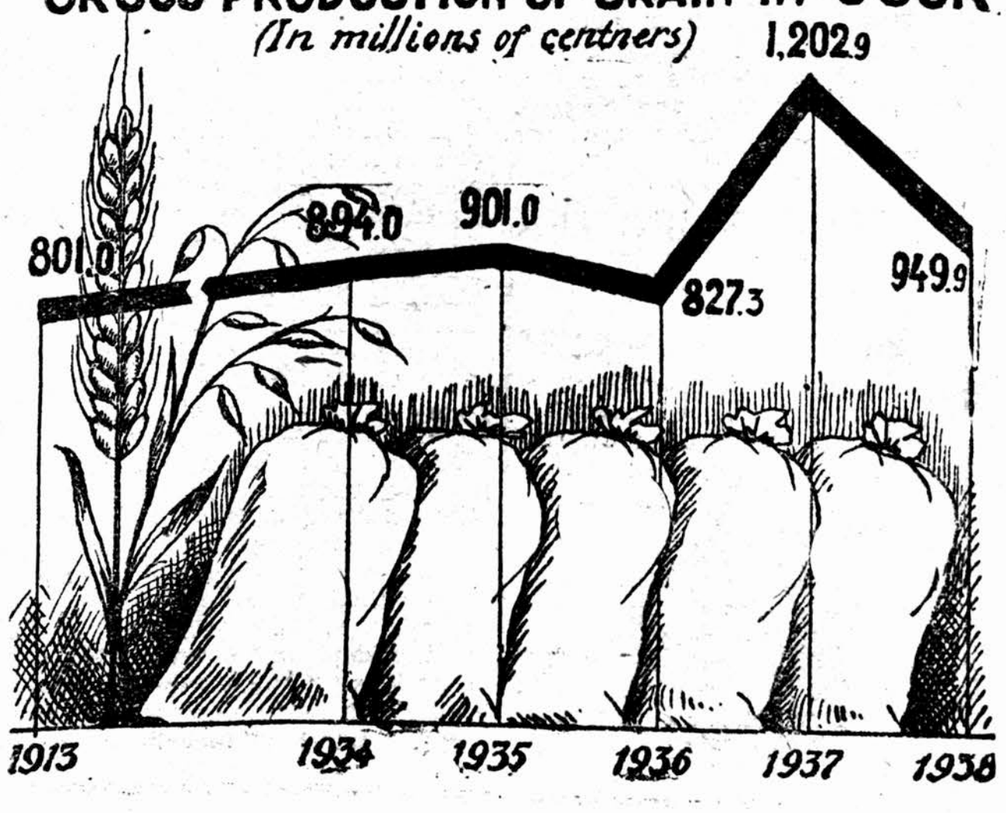
(Continued On Page 54)

Pavilion of Mechanization at the agricultural fair in Moscow, where the last word in agricultural mechanization and technique is on display.



The old frail wooden and floating bridges in old Tadjikistan have now been replaced with large steel structures on which old means of transport meet the new.

Tadjik farmers getting out their own newspaper in their own native language. Soviet Tadjikistan now has 65 newspapers.



ONAM

The National Festival Of Kerala

(By K. S. GANAPATI)

ON the 28th of August 20 millions of Malayalees will celebrate the great national festival of Malabar-ONAM. Onam can be better described as the "spring festival of the West Coast." The festival day falls at a time of the year when, after the abatement of the monsoon, trees blossom, flowers shoot up, and the days are pleasant and the nights delightful with their cloudless and starry brilliance. The monsoon crops will have been harvested. Onam follows the other ceremony of "filling the barns" with the newly harvested paddy. Thus, there is plenty all round, and no Malayalee worth his salt will fail to celebrate Onam, even if it costs him his entire fortune.

Traditional Origin

Tradition has it that Onam is celebrated to commemorate the prosperous reign of Mahabali, an Asura King, who is reputed to have ruled over Kerala as well as the rest of India. The period of Mahabali's reign is remembered by posterity as the Saturnian age of Malabar, when theft, robbery, murder and other crimes were unknown, and uninterrupted peace and plenty prevailed. This prosperity roused the envy of the Devas, the traditional enemies of the Asuras, and they, therefore, approached God Vishnu and craved him to put an end to Mahabali's reign. The god agreed to gratify them and taking the form of a boy, named Vamana, repaired to the court of Mahabali, where he received a royal reception. He was asked what he wanted. The boy replied that he required only three feet of earth to do 'tapas' (penance). The request was granted. But, lo! to the amazement of all, the little boy grew to gigantic proportions and with his huge feet began to measure the earth. The vast spaces of the earth were found too small for his feet and, in order to take to himself the whole of the proffered space, Vamana trod upon the head of Mahabali, and trod so well that the Asura King was pushed down to the infernal regions! "But the popular outcry consequent upon Mahabali's deposition was so great that the ex-ruler was eventually allowed to return to earth once a year. The period of his visit was fixed for the Malayalam month of Chingam, corresponding to about August or September; and his stay in the country, short though it is, has ever since been celebrated as a grand national occasion, which is now identified with the Onam festival.

Twelve-day Festival

Onam is the climax of the twelve-day festival which commences with the lunar asterism 'Aththam' and ends with the asterism 'Chathayam'—Onam being the tenth day of the festival. In ancient days, Aththam was celebrated with great eclat and the prominent rulers of Kerala—the Rajas of Cochin and Travancore and the Zamorin of Calicut—set out with all their retinue to attend the twenty-eight-day festival at the Temple at Trikkakkara. Trikkakkara is now a small village in Travancore, and is not so famous at present as it once was. But, as a symbol of this journey to the temple, the Maharaja of Cochin and the Zamorin of Calicut still celebrate the day as "Aththachamayam" (Aththam preparation) and processions of the rulers, accompanied by their regal paraphernalia, are taken out at Trippunittura and Calicut.

That Onam may be a spring festival, heralding the flowering season, is indicated by the flower-decorations which are a feature of every Malayalee's house during the twelve days. A square or circular patch of the front yard is smeared over with cow-dung and flowers of various hues and sizes are arranged in carpet fashion. The children of each house vie with their neighbours in making as attractive a display as possible, while the elders go about from house to house making critical comments on the decorations. The "flower-carpe." is generally made in the morning and the rest of the day is devoted by the children to gathering flowers for the next day. As they go about collecting the flowers, the little ones sing beautiful old ballads, which, but for these annual recitations might have been consigned to the limbo of oblivion. Here are a few lines of one of the ballads:

Chombil house maiden, little maiden,
What did he give you who yesterday came?
A new dress he gave me, a small dress he gave me. ...
A lounge like wise on which to recline,
A tank to disport in, a well to draw water from, a compound,
To gambol in, a big field to sing in,
Freshen up flowers, oh freshen for me."

During the last four days, on the yards are placed "conical figures made of sticky clay, painted red," representing the God of Trikkakkara. The images are dedi-

(Continued on Page 53)

They fly down to breakfast for

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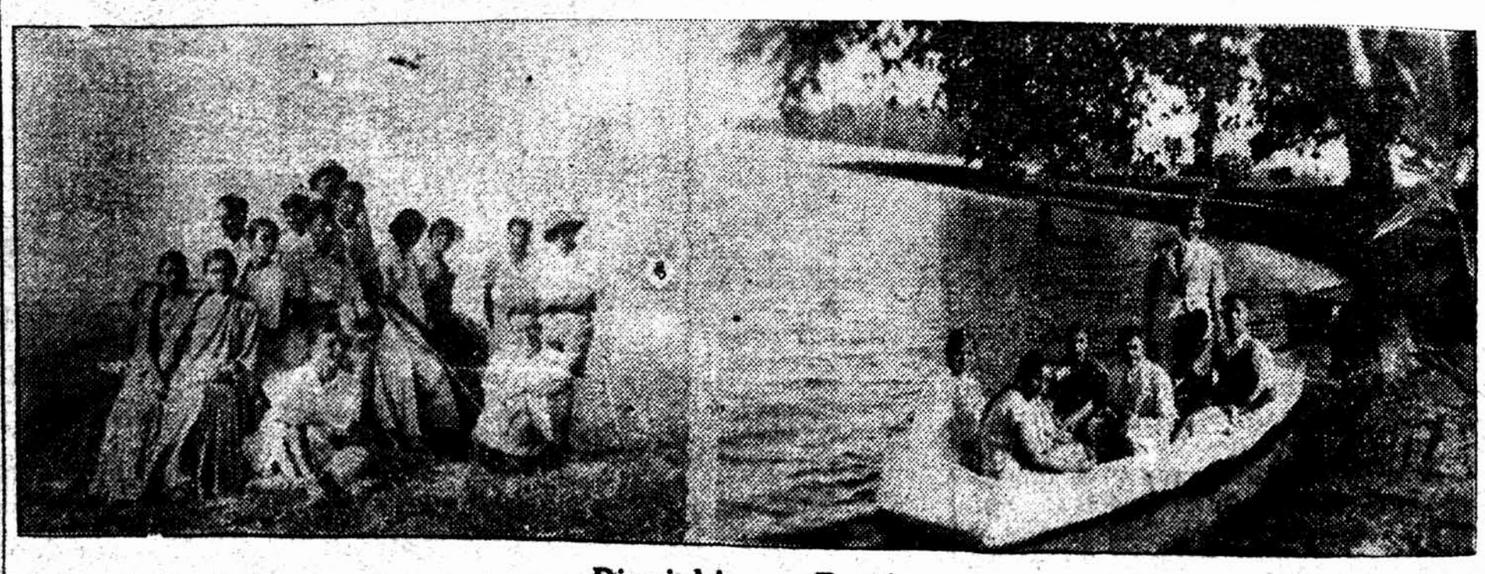


Picnicking Parties.

Education Through Picnics

Well Planned Picnics Are One Of The Best Forms Of Social Education

By JOHN BARNABAS

In our country picnicking is the pastime of those that have more money than they ought to have or have so much leisure that they do not know what to do with it or both. The poor man has neither the money, the time, nor a vacant mind that the rich are blessed with to revel in picnicking. Our picnics lack a purpose and a plan and are a conglomeration of specimen beings, thrown together with the only bond of a common possession of an 'empty mind.' There is little educational value, however, in such parties where young people gather and spend the time either in self-conscious silence or in 'rough-housing.' Time was in India when in mixed picnics the chief occupation of girls was passing trays and plates of daintily arranged delicacies and pouring tea, trotting about on the beach with a ccolourful parasol above them admiring the deep impressions of their high-heeled shoes in the sand and watching in self-conscious silence the boisterous pranks of 'uncouth, uncultured' boys. But now they have been happily educated out of it. They have reached the stage when they have almost changed places.

An Adventure Into The Unknown

Picnics offer excellent opportunity for educational experiences and for the exercise of creative imagination, if only they are well planned and are composed of reasonable homogenous groups. They cater to the fundamental urges of man, of the desire for security, new experience, response and recognition. Education there, is an unconscious process. For, an individual unconsciously seeks to the fulfilment of these fundamental wishes, conditioned by environment. Every picnic being a group function, he feels secure in participating in its activities. It is an adventure into the unknown: He looks forward for new experiences. Not to be a back-number, he tries to take active part in the affair and thus caters to his desire for response and recognition. Thus psychological factors determine the educational value of our picnics. We learn without being conscious of the process. If it is realised that young people automatically follow established and habitual patterns for group occupations it is clear that in charac-

(Continued On Page 53)

THE LONDON-BERLIN AXIS

THE MAKING OF HITLER

Will He Strike?

By

(A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

(THIS IS THE FIRST ARTICLE OF A SERIES THAT WILL ANALYSE THE ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO HITLER IN THE PAST, AND STILL BEING GIVEN, BY POWERFUL FORCES IN AND NEAR THE GOVERNMENTS OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE).

THOSE who have followed with close attention the rise of strange and macabre figure of the German Fuehrer, have long been aware that his main weapon has always been the disunity, the divided counsels, the treachery in the camp of his opponents. Since he has applied his method to international politics, many names have been given it: Cagoulards, Fifth Columns, Cliveden Sets, are now cliches in everyone's mouth.

Very seldom, however, have the cold, ugly facts of those diverse treacheries been shown in their complete relation over the entire length of time of the Nazi rule. Yet this study is fundamental to the understanding of Hitler's intentions over Poland and South-East Europe. His sole strategy—he has and can have no other—is to rely on friendly forces in London and Paris weakening Polish resistance as Czech resistance was weakened last year. If that fails, Hitler will launch war on Poland, trusting that the same forces will confine Western operations to mock offensives until Poland is overrun and a 'fait accompli' presented to Europe.

How has this strategy operated in the past?

It is one of the best-substantiated facts of history that the negotiations leading up to the gift of the Chancellorship to Hitler, in which Schleicher, Papen and Alvensloben played their dubious roles, were brought to their crux in January 1933 at the house of Baron von Schroeder. The Schroeder concern in Cologne is associated with Schroeder's Banking Corporation in London, and this in turn is closely connected through its directorate—in particular through the famous Mr. Tiarks—with the Bank of England.

The Bank and a number of leading personalities in the City, looked benevolently on the Hitler coup. Hitler's votes had dropped in the last elections at the end of 1932, and the Nazi Party was disintegrating. The Communists—polling six million votes—were saying, "The Winter is ours." Something clearly had to be done. It was done.

London and Berlin raised up Hitler for two objects: to break German Communism once for all, and to point the spear of a re-armed Germany at the heart of Russia "opening the Ukraine again to Europe's trade." Hitler broke German Communism, and with it German Socialism, Liberalism, Monarchism, Conservatism, and every trend that strayed by a hair's breath from the fanatic Nazi creed. But he was unable to break them as finally as he hoped

Hitler began to rearm Germany. It was quite illegal, breaking half-a-dozen Treaties. But his seizure of power, at which the West had winked, was equally illegal. The West winked again. It did more. Goering was already hard at work laying the foundations of his great Air Force. It was the apple of his eye. But he started from zero in the technical side, in questions of labour, engine and frame-design of military craft, all the key problems in the industrial switch-over from peace production to war.

Throughout the years 1933 and 1934, Goering imported hundreds of military aero-engines from Britain and France. Those from Britain were all exported by consent of the Government, because an export license was necessary for such material. Export licences were readily granted. Questions were readily asked in Parliament. Sir John Simon replied that "the Government can see no reason" why the licences should be withheld. From the Manchurian affair of 1931 onwards, Sir John has been continually answering such questions. No one, except Sir, John, can improve on his answers.

Just after the Munich Conference Field-Marshall Goering broadcast a speech to all Germany telling of those great days, those gleeful debonnair days, when he was building up the bombing arm, the Fuehrer's final striking-force. He paid no tribute to the assistance given so freely by the Government of Great Britain. He was cruelly unjust.

THESE GOD-LIKE FIGURES

USE AND ABUSE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

What We Want Is A Sound Mind In A Sound Body; Not A Puny Mind In A Mighty Body

(By JANKIDASS, M.A., Honorary Secretary, National Cyclists' Federation of India).

"The Body and Soul combined make up what we call Life." It is well to recollect that if man is made in God's image, the term man denoting both body and soul, the soul alone does not make man nor yet does body alone, but both connected and interacting. So powerful is the body's influence upon the soul that some scientists have even thought that the soul was the working contents of a gland or glands. Most people, however, are prone to lay undue stress upon the mind rather than upon the soul; yet this is wrong, for both should have a proportionate share of our attention. The mind reflects the soul and the soul is influenced by the body through the mind. This we can see, for example, in the well-known fact of a liver affecting our temper and judgment

The idea that our soul is sacred and survives the dissolution of our body, has possessed us since time immemorial. It must truly be said that this idea is universal, for there is no place inhabited by human beings where it is not found, though sometimes in strange guises and associated with strange practices, as in the case of the Australian aborigines and the Bushmen of Central Africa.

But, it is so strange to note that we pay much less attention to the house of soul than to that of our body. We would not willingly live in a jerry-built house which was damp and draughty or in a house which was infested with vermin, if we could possibly repair it or change it for another, nor would it be wise to live in a house so curiously "well-built" as to present the form of a prison, an hospital or a cinema hall; yet we are content to go through life housing the soul in a second and third rate or a special class of body.

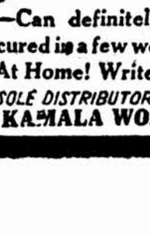
Ways Of The "Specialists"

The purpose of this article is to deal with this special type of body and the ways of the "specialists," who, I venture to assert, are proving as detrimental to the cause of health as those who totally neglect their bodies

The essential part of every

(Continued On Page 52)

COMPETITIONS



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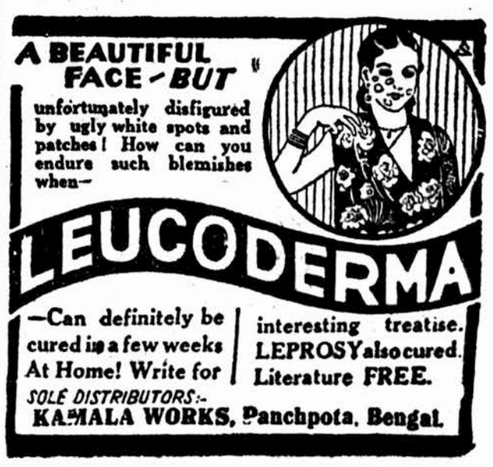
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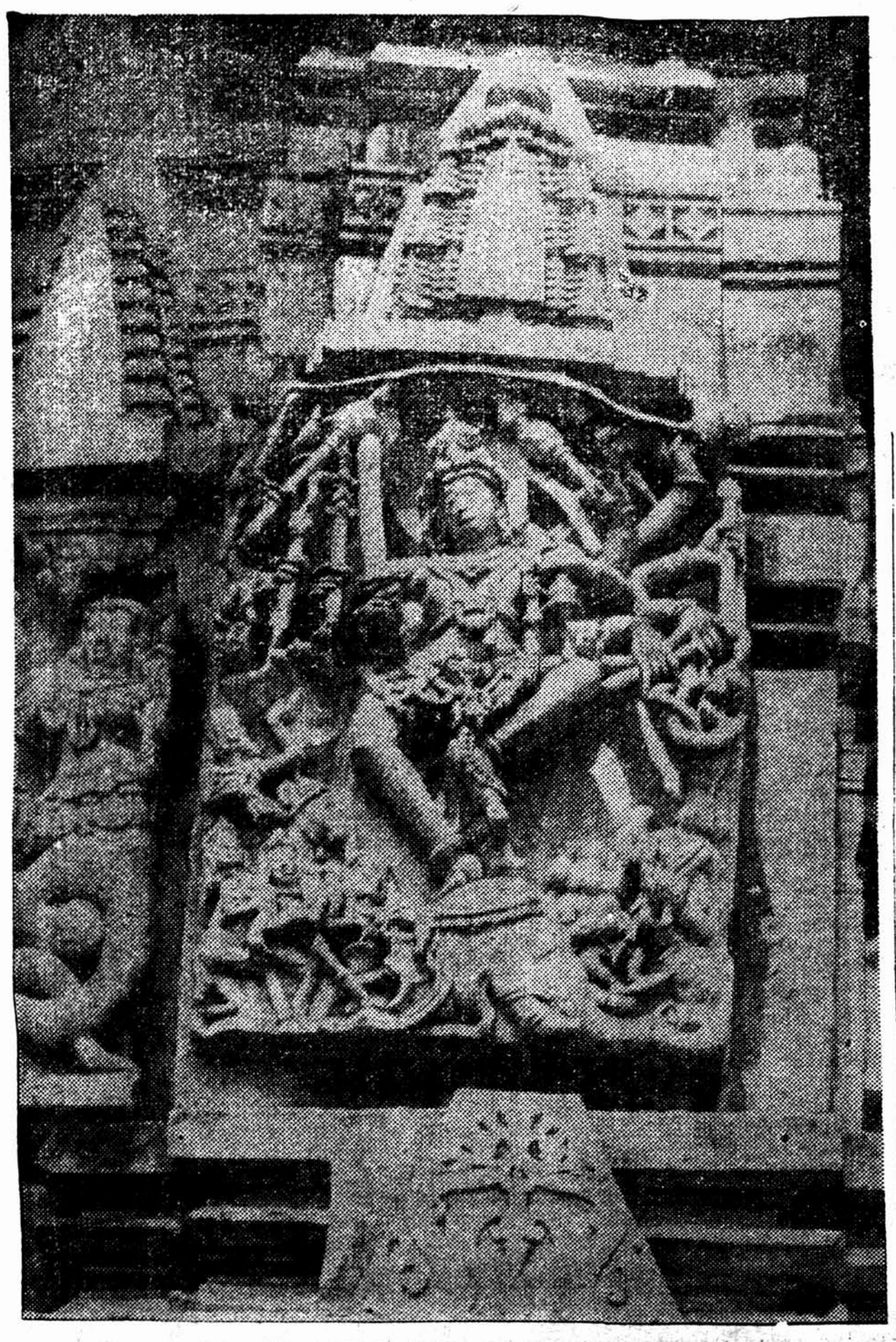


Shiva, with his many hands, is dancing his dance of destruction on the body of Gajasura, an elephant-demon he had slain. A sculpture from Belur Temple.

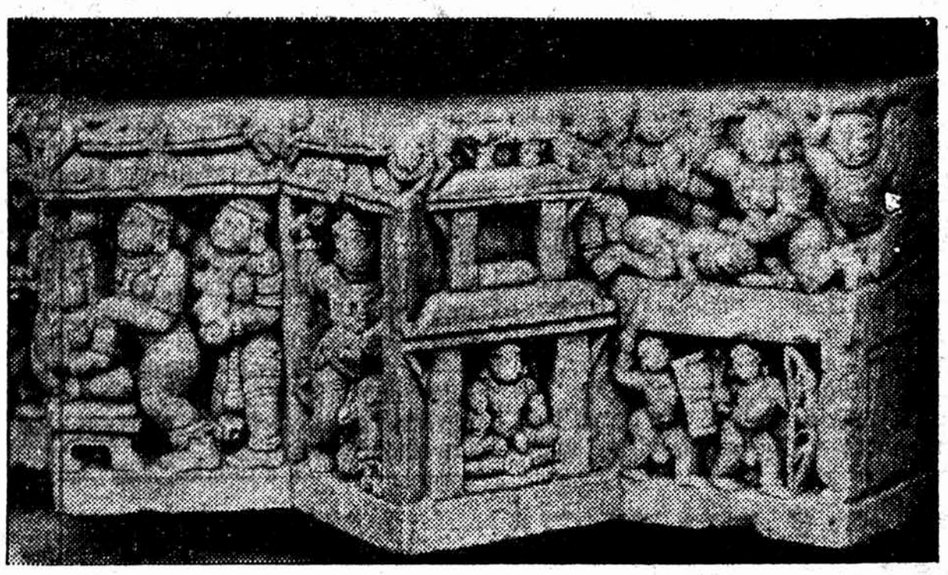
EPICS

Temple Carvings That Tell Stories Of The Ramayana And The Mahabharata

INDIA's immortal epics, in addition to being remembered in verses, songs, stories, dramas, paintings and dances, are immortalised in stone too. Sculptures representing scenes from all the Hindu epics, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and the Bhagavata, are invariably found in every Indian temple of note.

The accompanying illustrations, depicting scenes from the epics, are from the two famous Hoysala temples of the Mysore State—the Keshava temple at Somnathpur and the Chennakeshava temple at Belur.

In the Somnathpur temple, a frieze runs all along the outer walls containing many hundreds of small panels. Each panel is devoted for a single scene from an epic and the frieze covers all the Indian epics, the Ramayana, the Maha-



One of Krishna's adventures is carved out in this frieze. He is here seen killing Kamsa, his uncle and mortal enemy (depicted in the extreme right of this frieze.)

A GATEWAY TO INDIA

A Striking Design By Sjt. Sris Chandra Chatterjee

In these days of economy and utility it is possible to effect a judicious development of the classic styles of Indian architecture. Rooted on the architectural traditions of Western India—Ajanta, Ellora, Karla and Elephanta—the design of one suggested "Gateway to India" composed by Sjt. Sris Chandra Chatterjee, Sthapatya-Visharad, and reproduced on the front cover page of this issue, attempts one such development.

One NAUBAT-KHANA, i.e. Hall of Music, rests on two lines of double columns over granite plinths. On the top of the structure, facing the ocean, 'Nataraja' is seen dancing with joy after creation, whereas on the opposite side the golden figure of 'Kubera' stands as a symbol of the material prosperity of the countryside.

The ceiling over the gateway, below the Hall, as well as the intrado of the deep vault, i.e. the "radiant arch" over the same, accommodate richly coloured paintings depicting some of the events from the Hindu Mythology in connection with the churning of the ocean by the Devas and Asuras.

All branches of Fine Arts have been co-ordinated and harmonised in the architectural composition. It may be taken as a synthesis of the Vedic, Brahmanic and Buddhistic arts agreeably consummating in an attractive style of modern Indian Architecture stamped with the originality and creative faculty of the enlightened master architect himself.

Rama is slaying two of Ravan's demons in this scene from the Ramayana. In the frieze is also represented Hanuman, conveying to Rama intelligence about Sita.

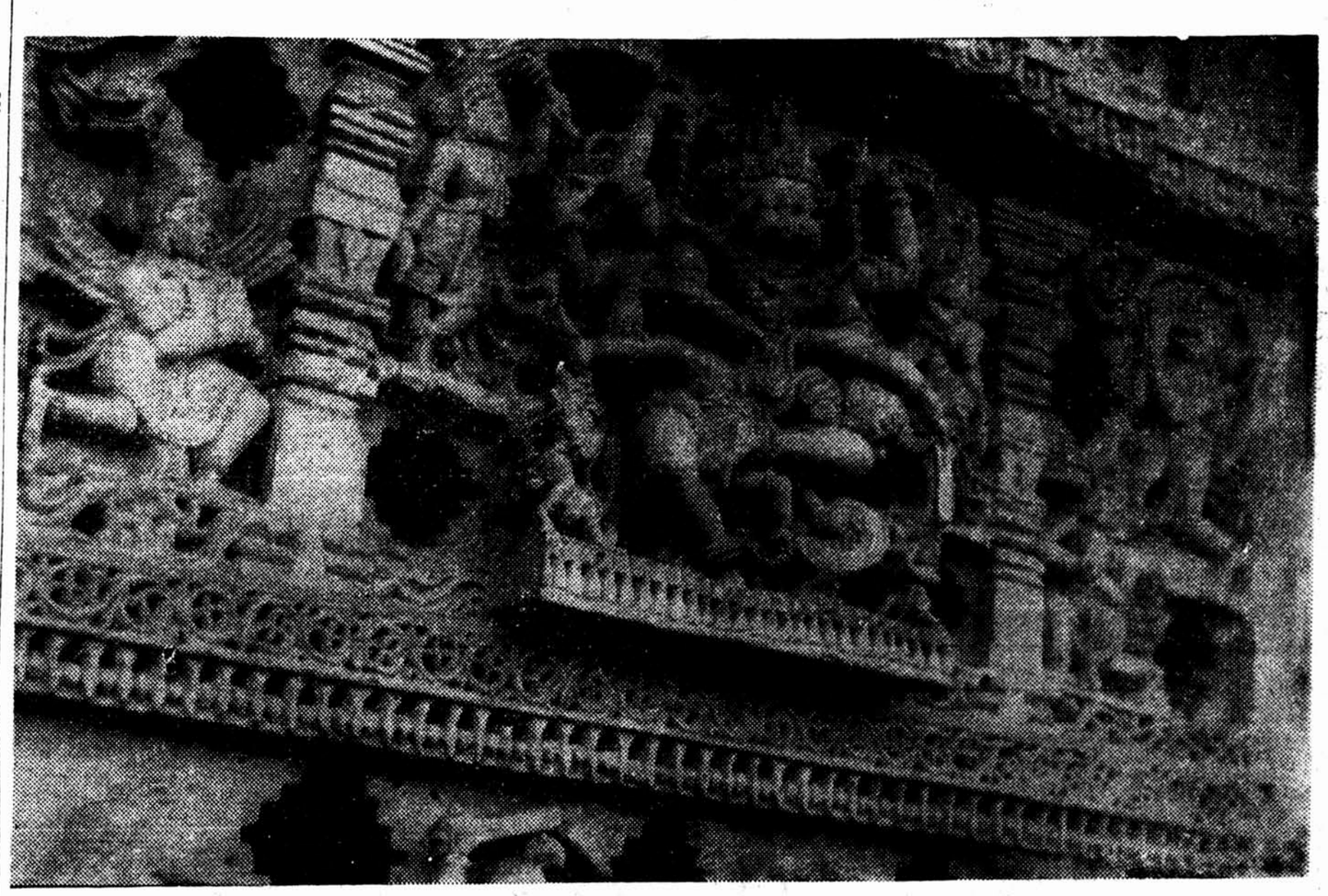
Immortalised In Stone

bharata and the Bhagavata. In addition to this frieze, there are a few images on the walls which also illustrate incidents from the epics.

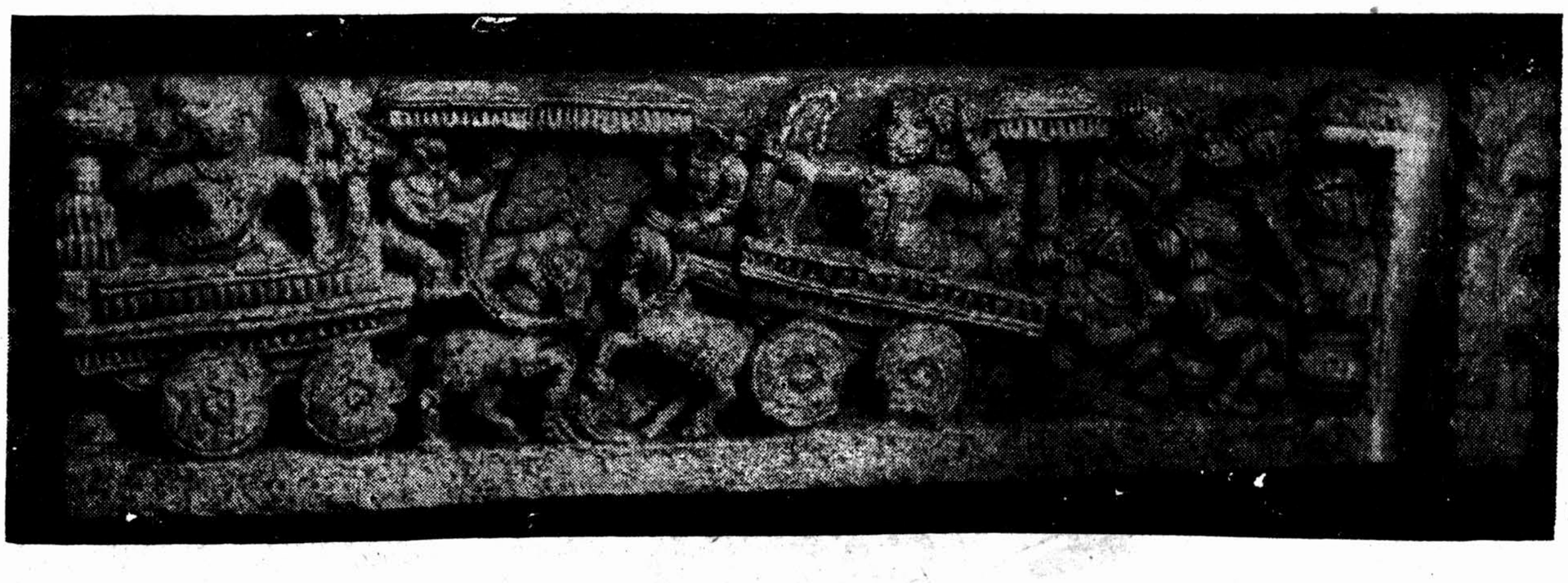
In the Belur temple also are two small friezes, containing scenes from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Over these friezes are niches, many of them containing representations of either the *avatars* of Vishnu or the divine adventures of Shiva and other Hindu gods as related in the *Puranas.*

By N. N.

The frieze at the Somnathp ur temple runs between four other friezes with decorative designs and the total impression got by looking at it is one of extreme beauty. This frieze illustrates the adventures of Krishna, who is depicted here as slaying a demon-horse that was sent to kill him by his enemy, Kamsa.



A screen from the Temple at Belur. It depicts the well-known "avatar" of Vishnu, Nrisimha, incarnating as the Man-lion. the god that kills the demon Hiranyakashapu.



A chariot fight between a Pandava and a Kaurava th at took place in the Mahabharata War is the theme of this panel from the Somnathpur Temple.

Miss Saklatvala

Daughter Of Late Comrade "Sak", Appears With Violet Vanbrugh In Masefield Play

Takes To The Stage

A HUNDRED Oriental film artistes, majority of whom were Indians—Bengalees, Sikhs, Mahomedans predominantly—marched on August 3 from Denham railway station to the film studios carrying banners bearing such slogans as "Support Trade Union Agency" and "Down With Exploitation".

At the studios they shouted to everyone who drove in: "Rispat Barbad", which means down with bribery. They were members of the Oriental Film Artistes Union The demonstrators contended that contrary to a promise, their Union had been ignored so far as the employment of coloured artists was concerned and an agency had been approached. They argued that by working through the agency the artistes had to pay ten per cent of their salaries as commission for their employment, whereas, if they were employed through the Union, they would be required to pay only five per cent.

Comrade Surat Aly, General Secretary of the Union (who hails from Calcutta), said to press reporters: "We want a square deal and we will demonstrate until we get it. Mr. Cunningham, the production manager, promised us work and has ignored it."

Mr. Cunningham denied that he made such promise. However another official said: "Coloured artistes are very fine actors and made-up white people cannot do as well. We always get trouble when we employ coloured men. It is just rivalry between two organisations."

Police were called to move the demonstrators on, and they left in an orderly manner.

* * * *

Miss Saklatvala

Miss Sehri Saklatvala, youngest daughter of the late Comrade Shapurji Saklatvala, has embarked on a theatrical career. She has been acting with Violet Vanbrugh in a production of "Tristan and Isolt" by John Masefield, in an open-air theatre on the cliffs at Portheurno, in Cornwall.

(From Our London Correspondent.)

Four years ago Sehri met Mr. Masefield, when at the age of sixteen she won prizes for verse-speaking under his "aegis" at Oxford. Her talents attracted the attention of Mr. Robert Speaight, the actor, who has taken her career under his wing.

Sehri has three brothers and one sister. The eldest Dorab is a doctor in Birmingham, Behram is the second brother who joined the Tatas two years ago and is at present in Jamshedpur. The third brother, Kaikhushroo, is training to be a civil air pilot, ultimately to join Tatas' Indian Air Services.

* * * *

A Vithalbhai Story

On Saturday, July 29 I had tea with a leading Indian merchant at present in London. There were a few other Indian friends.

The recent decision of the Committee of Privileges allowing Lord Sinha to take his seat in the House of Lords brought forth discussion about how high and "low" honours are conferred upon people in India.

Our Indian merchant told us one story. Here it is.

The late Vithalbhai Patel, as the Speaker of the Indian Legislative Assembly, was asked by the authorities to submit a list of names from his department for being included in the Honours List. Vithalbhai refused to take notice of the invitation. When finally he was pestered to submit the list, he sent for his puttawalas—one Hindu and the other Mahomedan.

He invited the two puttawalas to have tea with him and asked them to sit on the cushioned chairs. Finally he addressed them:

"Do you both promise to continue to work as hard as you have been doing ever since I came to this office?"

Both of them bowed down and gave him the assurance.

Vithalbhai sent for his stenographer and dictated a letter in the presence of the two puttawalas. In that letter he recommended the Hindu puttawala for Rao Bahadurship, the Muslim one was to be given Khan Bahadurship.

As the two puttawalas started crying, the stenographer was advised to cancel the letter.

* * * *

A New Hitler's Double

Here is a picture which has a remarkable likeness with that of Herr Hitler.

This is, however, a picture of a Pole, named Jaskolla, who is a night watchman on a Polish ship that takes Jewish refugees to Palestine.

Lately Jaskolla had two offers of other jobs. One was from Nazis who offered him a well-paid job. He was not told the nature of the work that he would be required to do. The other was from the Soviet Union, where he was invited to play Hitler in an anti-Nazi film.

The Pole turned both offers down preferring to remain a ship's night-watchman.

Miss Sehri Saklatvala.

Jaskolla.

* * * *

Diplomatic Changes

Coming diplomatic changes in London will make M. Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador, the senior member of the Diplomatic Corps.

Mme. Maisky will thus become chief authority on Court procedure, and will be consulted by the wives of other diplomats. M. and Mme. Maisky have been in England since 1932. Their home is in Kensington Palace-gardens—known as "Millionaires' Row."

First change is the impending transfer of the Brazilian Ambassador, Sir Raul Regis de Oliveira, who has received orders to return to Brazil in October. Sir Raul is in the early fifties and has been Brazilian Ambassador in London since 1925.

After he leaves, the senior diplomat will be the Belgian Ambassador, Baron de Cartier de Marchiennes, who came to London in 1927, but he will be retiring on age limit—he is 67—at the end of the year.

* * * *

Italo-Turkish Tangle

Italy has started unofficial sanctions against Turkey as a reply to the recent demand by the Istanbul Press for the return of the fortified Dodecanese Islands.

The Italian Government has ordered Italian firms in Istanbul to recover and return to Italy all goods that have arrived in Turkish ports for discharging. Among such goods recalled are two tons of Italian cloth, worth £9,000, which were destined for Turkish military uniforms. Representatives of Italian firms have also been ordered temporarily to refuse all orders placed by Turkey.

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World's Strangest "Parliament"

IN BADU, PACIFIC ISLAND WELL-KNOWN AS "HUSBAND'S PARADISE", BUCKETS SERVE FOR BALLOT-BOXES AND BEANS AND STONES FOR VOTING PAPERS!

Where Nagging Is One Of The Gravest Offences A Woman Can Commit

ONE if the loneliest radio outposts in the Empire is Badu (or Mulgrave) Island, in the middle of the coral-studded waters of Torres Strait, about seventy miles north-west of Cape York, Australia's most northerly point. On this remote and rarely-visited island the Government of Queensland has recently installed a wireless transmitting and receiving set for the benefit of the natives. Badu is also one of the very few places in the world where the husband is really "boss" in his own home, writes Ewin K. Patterson in the "Empire Review". The island is known as a "Husbands' Paradise", for there the married man reigns supreme. The "parliament" of Badu is probably the strangest in the world. Formerly a home of fierce head-hunters, the island is now a closed native reserve under the jurisdiction of the Government of Queensland, it has a steadily increasing population of over 520 natives. Although these natives are under the supervision of a representative of the Queensland Government—Mrs. Ethel May Zahel (the world's only white woman administrator)—the island is really ruled by a "parliament" of native councillors, who frame the laws and employ three powerful native policemen to see they are obeyed.

Electioneering Campaign

The members are chosen at a general election held every three years, all natives, male and female, over eighteen years of age, being given a vote. Invariably there are scores of candidates for the much-coveted seats and weeks before election day the dusky rivals address public meetings with all the oratorical vigour of white politicians, making every kind of promise as to what they will do if elected. Voting on election day is usually preceded by a communal feast at which pigs roasted whole over open fire, dugong, sharks, turtles and fish are consumed in large quantities; and then, with the contentment born of the feasting, the natives troop off to vote. No ballot papers are used; instead, each candidate has at the polling booth a bucket painted with his name in large white letters. Each elector on entering the polling booth is given a bean seed and this is placed in the bucket of the favoured candidate. When there are not sufficient bean seeds to go round small marked stones are substituted. The elected councillors are provided with a special uniform, consisting of a pair of grey trousers, white panama hat and vivid red jersey with the word "Councillor" embroidered in large white letters across the chest. The "parliament" meets once a month, and the councillors also act as magistrates whenever necessary, all lawbreakers arrested by the native police being brought before them for trial and judgment.

The island has some unusual laws. Every evening at nine o'clock a curfew is tolled, any person caught out-of-doors after that hour is arrested. Dirtiness of home or person is also a crime, and this law is responsible for the outstanding neatness and cleanliness of the natives and their homes. Fifty years ago the native villages contained nothing but dirty grass huts, decorated with human skulls and other gruesome ornaments. To-day, they represent model suburbs, having attractive palm-thatched bungalows, made of bamboo, with three and four rooms, laid out in true suburban style, and surrounded by gardens.

Ban On Drink And Nagging

It is a serious crime for anyone to take alcoholic drink. Although Badu has its own gaol, it is rarely used as fines are generally imposed for all offences, and these range from one to twenty shillings, according to the offence. Nagging is one of the gravest offences a woman can commit. The "parliament" is very severe on wives unable to control their tongues when speaking to their husbands; women who do not pay proper attention to their cooking and other domestic duties are also harshly dealt with. Invariably a fine of five shillings or so is imposed for these offences. Usually the guilty wife is unable to pay the fine; the husband is then compelled to do so, but as a rule he does not mind because once a woman has been fined she rarely commits the same offence again!

As a result of these unusual laws, the women of Badu do their very best to please their

(Continued on Page 50)

"DEVIL TREES"

How They Menaced An Aerodrome: "Rainmaker's" Bath

CANBERRA.—Fact and fancy are entertainingly mingled in the annual report of the Governor of Papua (Sir Hubert Murray) which has been presented to the Commonwealth Parliament.

In an account of a survey of an aerodrome, it is recorded that the efforts of the officer in charge were "unfortunately hampered by the existence of 'devil trees' which the proposed aerodrome seems to possess in abundance. The first intimation of a diabolical influence was when some of the trees "flung down a branch at a party of a natives, who immediately downed tools, and were with difficulty persuaded to resume work". A liberal display of fireworks, the Governor records definitely freed the area from all evil influence.

Under a heading "Some Nice Questions of Law", Sir Hubert recounts a village comedy. "In one case", he writes, "Village A demanded three girls from village B in payment for certain men of A whom B had murdered. The murderers were in gaol, but this, the claimants argued, was no good to village A, and they must have the girls in addition. The assistant resident magistrate apparently left them still arguing.

"Then he came to a village where the rain-maker, a woman, had become unpopular through having had a bath. It appears that when she has a bath it rains, and when she does not the rain ceases. The village people wanted fine weather but they got rain obviously because she had had a bath, which she had promised not to do. She indignantly repudiated the charge, stoutly denied that she had had a bath, but said she made the rain because she had not received enough pay. She then took a bath and splashed about enough to cause a deluge, but nothing came of it—at least while the patrol was in the neighbourhood."

Dealing with the prevalence of sorcery in Papua, Sir Hubert writes: "Officers complain that the fear of sorcery prevents natives from assisting them in the arrest of murderers; and the assistant resident magistrate, Kairuku tells us how a king tide was attributed to sorcery, and how 10 given to the sorcerer to induce him not to do it again; how there is a regular sorcerer's tax; and how two women who accidentally jostled a sorcerer in a crowd swooned away in terror. After about 50 years of Government and mission work among these people, these humbugging sorcerers are still the real power in the land".

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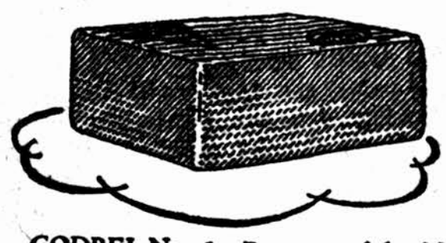

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The Lipizza Stud Farm

(From A Special Correspondent)

A Visit To Europe's Famous Centre For Horse Breeding

VIENNA, (By Mail).

A SIDE railway line goes along the Kainach Valley up to Koflach from Graz, the capital of Styria. From Koflach, it is only about a mile and a quarter up hill to the small mountain village of Piber, lying at the foot of the Stub-Alp. The name of this small village is well-known with all lovers of fine horses, because it is a famous centre for horse-breeding. The world-renowned stud farm where the Lipizza horses are bred has been here since 1919.

The name of the Lipizza breed comes from the high-lying village of Lipizza, near Trieste, and it was there that as long ago as 1580 that the Arch-Duke Karl of Austria, the son of the Emperor Ferdinand 1, founded a stud farm for the breeding of a fine new race, in which the best Spanish, Italian, Danish, and Arabian blood were to be united. Three and a half centuries ago, the Lipizza horses formed the stately teams of the Austrian court, and were used as the riding horses of the Emperor and Empress. The greatest equestrian sculptors prefer using the magnificent white stallions of the Lipizza breed for their statues, as, for example, the Prince Eugene monument by Fernkorn in the Vienna Helden-Platz (Heroes' Square).

Spanish Riding School

Since the beginning of the 18th Century, the cream of the Lipizzas enters the famous Spanish Riding School on the castle hill of Vienna. And here at the "Equine University," these noble beasts are taught the secrets of equestrian skill during a course lasting for many years, and filled with much patient work. The performances of the Spanish Riding School in Vienna are so really unusual and beautiful that they enrapture every spectator. Following the World War, the Lipizza Stud fell to Italy, and so it was decided to continue to breed this famous horse still in Austria, and so in looking for a suitable substitute for the dry, stony district around Lipizza, the village of Piber in the southwestern part of Styria was chosen. The choice proved a happy one, for in the high-lying pastures of the stud farm, the Lipizzas thrive just as well as in their former home not far from the shores of the Adriatic. They stood the transplanting of barely 125 miles northwards from Lipizza to Piber extraordinarily well, and have long since become acclimated to their new home.

Life On The Farm

It is only a short walk from the station of Koflach to the picturesque village of Piber, and soon afterwards we arrive at the barred fences of the stud farm. The confines are so extensive that foals, stallions and mares all enjoy an unrestrained freedom in this paradise for horses. But, nonetheless, the day is systematically planned. The early morning hours are given over to the

(Continued On Page 47)

ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA IN GERMANY

How The Goebbels Machine Work

DR. Goebbels, the Reichsminister for Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, has laid it down that "propaganda must not be in the least respectable; nor must it be mild or humble; it must be successful." Some fine flowers of his art, neither respectable, mild, nor humble, have been collected and translated by Mr. W. G. Knop in his book "Beware of the English" (Hamish Hamilton, 8s. 6d.), writes Geoffrey Grigson in "John O'London's Weekly."

These extracts from the German press are all post-Munich. They start with a page from the Fuhrer's Saarbrucken speech last October, and they end with a nice piece written by the great Doctor himself on the English trousers which have been coming off at Tientsin.

The Hypocritical English

It is clever propaganda. Its main lines are: (i) that the English are hypocrites; (ii) that between 1792 and the present day the English have behaved very badly in America, India, Ireland, South Africa, Palestine, and everywhere else:—

Certain English know-all, whale-bone collared aunts would be better employed in turning their lorgnettes on the far from idyllic conditions in India than in prophesying that the lack of whipped cream in Germany must lead to a horrible famine. "Westdeutcher Beobachter," February 27th,. 1939. . . . today these instances may suffice to throw light on the abysmal hypocrisy of British policy. And such people have the effrontery to direct the bolts of their Christian morality against the new Germany.

Hypocrisy, thy name is England.

"Westdeutcher Beobachter," March 31st. 1939.

Two Radio Appeals

To rebut any talk about barbarism in the new Germany the German correspondents also nose around in England for any scraps which can be put under the magnifying glass or used as they are. The method varies from particular to fairly general abuse. The particular:—

Nor is the conclusion of a Conservative member that in England far greater sympathy is shown to animals than human beings exactly flattering to the English character. In proof of his theory he showed that a radio appeal on behalf of a society for the protection of animals raised £18,000, and one on behalf of a children's hospital only £183! So in the eyes of these people a dog is worth exactly 102 times as much as a child!

Der Angriff, December 18th, 1938.

The general:—

English clothes have their own particular qualities. The flat tepid English beer has its own secret merit for the connoisseur. Naturally, English practical Christianity is also quite unique. Naturally, English democracy is based on political idealism, while English false teeth, to which three-quarters or more of the entire English population is condemned after its fortieth year, are self-righteously considered the epitome of civilized progress!

"Berlin Lokal Anzeiger," January 15th, 1939.

Women In Uniform

Sometimes the abuse is elementary and childish, for elementary

(Continued On Page 47)

"I thought I would never get rid of my cold!"

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WHAT A RELIEF!
AT LAST, I COULD BREATHE EASILY AGAIN!
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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

A LAW BOOK FOR CITIZENS

CIVIL WRONGS AND THEIR LEGAL REMEDIES, by M. J. SETHNA,, B.A., Barrister-at-law. (D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co., Bombay, pp. 105. Price Re. 1-8.

This is the first volume of EVERYBODY'S INDIAN LAW SERIES. It was time that somebody projected the series. To the layman, the law is a jungle, beset with all sorts of pitfalls and dangers.. What can a layman think of the law according to which a dog, latterly a horse, and now, a camel may have lawfully its first bite at a citizen, without rendering the owner liable in danger! In a recent case, a pony, hitherto of blameless character and reputation, suddenly fell from grace and bit the plaintiff who was lawfully upon the footway and then pulled her to the ground by taking her coat between its teeth. And now a camel also has been held by the Court to be a domestic animal. In the last mentioned case, the plaintiff was having a picnic lunch on the lawn near the camel enclosure in a zoo. He was feeding a camel with apples and when he held up the fourth apple, the camel seized his right hand and sank its teeth firmly into the flesh. The plaintiff had to be conveyed to hospital and suffered untold agony. He sued the proprietor of the zoo for damages. The court dismissed the suit, holding that the camel is a domestic animal, so that in order to recover damages the plaintiff must show that the owner of the particular camel had reason to believe that the animal was dangerous because of its bad temper or tendency to bite.. The suit was dismissed with costs.

All this shows that it is very important for the ordinary citizen to be made acquainted with the elements of law regarding the ordinary avocations in life. Mr. Sethna has, in this book, dealt with rights and obligations arising between citizens, in regard among others, to negligence, defamation, husband and wife, master and servant, assault, nuisance, trespass, easements, breaches of contract, copyright, patents and trademarks. The treatment is non-technical, so as to be easily assimilable and interesting to the ordinary reader. As observed by Mr. Justice K. B. Wasoodev, in the Foreword, "a great deal can be done to remove the colossal ignorance which prevails in regard to the law affecting our position as citizens in the State in which we live by popularising the study of elementary legal principles.... The first volume bespeaks of wide learning and capacity to collate and present in an attractive style from that great legal mine, the choice and necessary ore to enlighten those who are in a practical mood to learn the rules by which they are governed". The writer is to be heartily congratulated on the excellent piece of social service which he has rendered in the field of law, by bringing out this book so as to enable the citizen "to live and let live" and avoid the waste and unpleasantness of fruitless litigation. The reviewer trusts that the public response that may be accorded to this book, will encourage the bringing out of the rest of the series. Though Mr. Sethna's book is primarily meant for laymen, it will be also useful to students and even to young practitioners as a day to day reference book.

N.H.P.

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Round The World

TWO INDIAN TRAVELLERS RECORD THEIR IMPRESSIONS

ROUND THE WORLD, by J. N. Sinha published by Catholic Press, Ranchi, Price Rs. 3.

WEST OF SUEZ, by S. Natarajan published by "Indian Social Reformer" Ltd., Bandra, Bombay, Price Rs. 3.

There has been a spate of travel books written by Indians recently. This is a healthy sign for such books whip up interest in foreign countries and induce more of us to go abroad and have a look at the world, thus providing a much needed corrective to that insular patriotism which we are liable to develop otherwise.

DISARMING NAIVETE

About Mr. J. N. Sinha's "Round The World", there is a certain disarming modesty and naivete which makes criticism difficult. Moreover I admire him, a Forest Officer, for his enterprise in forsaking the backwoods of Bihar and venturing forth into the vast and 'terrifying' world abroad. Mr. Sinha does not belong to the generation of us youths who would only too gladly leave on a world tour without feeling the slightest emotion as the steamer sails out of Ballard Pier. He was full of remorse and strange forebodings when he left his home town and there were tears in his eyes!

From this one can get some idea of the book that Mr. Sinha would write. He dutifully records the dimensions of the cabins he occupied on various steamers, the exorbitant laundry charges he had to pay in Europe and America, prices of tickets and meals, and the many otherwise excellent photographs that illustrate the book include one of "An English cow"! Most of the book was written originally as letters to his friends and relations and, therefore, there are domestic and personal references (e. g., "I bathe twice a week" and "I have purchased a new camera", etc.) galore. He explains everything from the "tube" to the "Fish and Chip" restaurants, in the minutest detail which, while annoying to the more experienced and sophisticated readers, adds to the value of the book for those like Mr. Sinha who are thinking of undertaking a similar journey.

Mr. Sinha is not a journalist or author and his style is rather archaic, full of strange expressions —for instance we are informed that in the English theatre "Humours are of high standard" or that "Advertisements in New York are more nervous and ingenious than anywhere else."

The foreword to the book has betn written by Dr. Sachidananda Sinha, vice-Chancellor of the Patna University and I wonder how such an experienced publicist came to write such an opening paragraph as this.

> "The author of the book, I am introducing to the reading public, is a Biharee officer whose work deserves encouragement. Born in 1903 (in the Shahabad district of the province of Bihar) he passed in the first division the Matriculation examination, in 1920, and was awarded a divisional monthly scholarship of Rs. 15..." etc., etc.

Is this, one may reasonably wonder, a Foreword or a schoolmaster's certificat ?

BRIGHT REPORTAGE

Compared to Mr. Sinha's "Round The World", Mr. S. Natrajan's "West Of Suez" is incomparably superior. Here are the impressions of an intelligent young Indian journalist who takes foreign travel for granted, is not overawed by ocean liners or over-impressed by the "courtesy" of the English landladies.

He even flies from London to Berlin with nonchalance and is sophisticated enough to know all about the ritual of asparagus eating. Mr. Natrajan's interest was not limited to politics but he possessed the political education to grasp the fundamental features of the political scene wherever he went. One may not see eye to eye with him when he says that "there is no point in belittling Nazi achievements and these are far more than its detractors will allow. To many the Nazi regime has brought a better mode of life", but at least he is not gushingly enthusiastic as Mr. Sinha is about Japan.

Mr. Natrajan's interest in cultural institutions—art galleries, museums, colleges and intellectual centres—gives an additional value to his book while his chapter on the Coronation (even if the occasion has lost all interest by now) is bright reportage.

While Mr. Natrajan, too gives a lot of details about fares and tips and train timings and while much space is taken up by quackers and vegetarian restaurants, a lively sense of humour restores a balance to his narrative which while seeking to inform, is often entertaining and sometimes definitely brilliant.

K. A.A.

STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

For some twelve years past the League of Nations has been utilising the unique documentary material which it possesses at Geneva to publish a Statistical Year-Book which is everywhere regarded as the most complete and the most scientific production of its kind.

The thirteenth edition, which has just come from the press, contains much valuable data concerning in particular population, production and exchanges for the year 1938-39.

New tables show the number of survivors according to life tables and the changes which have taken place in the structure of the population by main age groups. Abundant information, much of it new, is provided regarding mortality by age groups, fertility and gross and net production rates. It is these latter which, according to specialists, throw most light on the demographic prospects of the various countries.

The part dealing with production contains new tables concerning the production of meat, benzol and petroleum products, together with numerous fresh details regarding industrial production.

Explanatory notes are provided to guide the reader and enable him to interpret correctly the data which have been collected. There is, for instance, a large synoptic table showing the history of the world's currencies during the last ten years.

SYMPOSIUM OF URDU AUTHORS

MUSANNIFIN-E-URDU, compiled by Syed Zawwar Husain, Hali Publishing House, Kitabghar, Delhi. Price Annas Four

This is an excellent symposium on all well-known Urdu poets and authors—from the days of 'Zauq', Hali, Mohamed Husain Azad to the present generation of Jigar Muradabadi and Rashid Siddiqi. It gives not only a list of practically all Urdu books hitherto published but also brief life-sketches of over a hundred authors, poets and playwrights. The photographs of all these literary figures add to the value of this compilation. No one who has any interest in Urdu literature should fail to get a copy of this invaluable reference book.

THE INDIAN SCENE

TESTAMENT OF INDIA, by Ela Sen (George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. Price 7s. 6d. net).

"Testament of India" inspite of its interesting title has nothing intriguing about it. It is a collection of fifteen essays, nine of which are devoted to prominent Indian personalities and the rest deal with the recent political and social movements.

This book is essentially subjective and its merits must be assessed in that light. We may differ many times from the appraisements of Miss Sen and sometimes may even consider them biassed but the impressions are there swift, vivid and occasionally penetrating. But while Miss Sen is welcome to her own opinions, the book is unfortunately interspersed with errors of fact, which are not at all pardonable.

The latter part of the volume is more objective and critical. The chapter on Terrorism especially is written with great feeling and the foreign reader will do well to peruse it in order to get an insight into revolutionary psychology

N. J.

"A MAID OF IRAN"

OMEN OF THE FALLING STARS. By M. Demetrius and J G. Demetrius. Can be had from the authors, 15, Clive Row, Calcutta. Crown 8 vo. Bound. Pp. 209. Rs. 2-4-0.

This book which is otherwise called "A Maid of Iran", is a personal narrative. It begins from a suburb of Isfahan and ends at Calcutta, and in many respects offers a readable tale which is sometimes full of pathos too deep for tears and sometimes full of mirth spreading joy everywhere. It's chief characteristics are truth and simplicity and these will not fail to appeal to all those who happen to peruse it. The interest increases as one goes on. The description of some of the towns in Iran interspersed as it is with suitable couplets and lines, shows the artistic task of the authors. It is based on an omen which continues right upto the end.

A Page For Women

You Can Be Glamorous

Hints To The Woman Who Would Increase Her Power And Her Glamours

SOME more things every woman should know,inorder to increase her power and her glamour, yet retain her femininity.

That every glamorous woman of history was resolute, gritted her pearly teeth and went after what she wanted regardless. That every man adores a woman with a sense of humour, because humour shows generosity . . . and a capacity to laugh things off.

That the modern woman is career-mad . . .and that unless she has a particular message to deliver or a great art to give to the world, it is an insanity for which she must pay dearly. For no man's love is greater than his ego (which always includes the urge to shield, defend and protect his woman) and only a man of immense wisdom and courage can hurdle the obstacle of a self-sufficient wife.

That it doesn't pay to be too much impressed by promises . . . because when Zeus, leaning out of Mount Olympus fell for the lovely Europa daughter of the King of the Phoenicians, he first transformed himself into a large white bull and so carried her off to Crete. Remember, words are only pledges and must be redeemed to have value.

POWER

That a woman's power over a man diminishes as his power over her increases. That the older a man grows, the more he needs a community of interests between himself and a woman to keep his love alive. No truly sophisticated man enjoys long silences between drinks.

That in being coquettish, be sure you are coquettish with the right man. Only a man of leisure, or a completely unsophisticated man is interested in flirtation for its own sake. A hungry man doesn't care for cream puffs, nor can a man who has seen the bitter side of existence be charmed by a woman who constantly flutters a psychological fan.

That a really charming woman, like a really manly man, never pries too minutely into things. That the minute you suspect yourself of failure in any sense, you will immediately convey that sense of defeat to your rival who is just waiting to push you off the precipice.

That if you do decide to compete with others in any field, you must be prepared to stand the weapons of competition which are, among others, belittling, contempt, the bringing up of dead scandal . . . and actual lies.

That if you would be truly glamorous, you must avoid familiarity . . . the moon and stars are only luminous because they keep at a distance. That it always pays to be charming and agreeable because both charm and politeness are like an avalanche . . . the more they roll —the more impressive and effective they become.

That it never pays to put all of your cards on the table, because things often pass more for what they seem than for what they actually are. Very often honesty seems more false than dishonesty.

Never become an old and worn out story. Change the scene or you feel you are getting to be a tale had has been told . . . and if you have anything on the ball at all . . . your loss will be felt in your old haunts . . . and your charm will be applauded by those to whom you are new.

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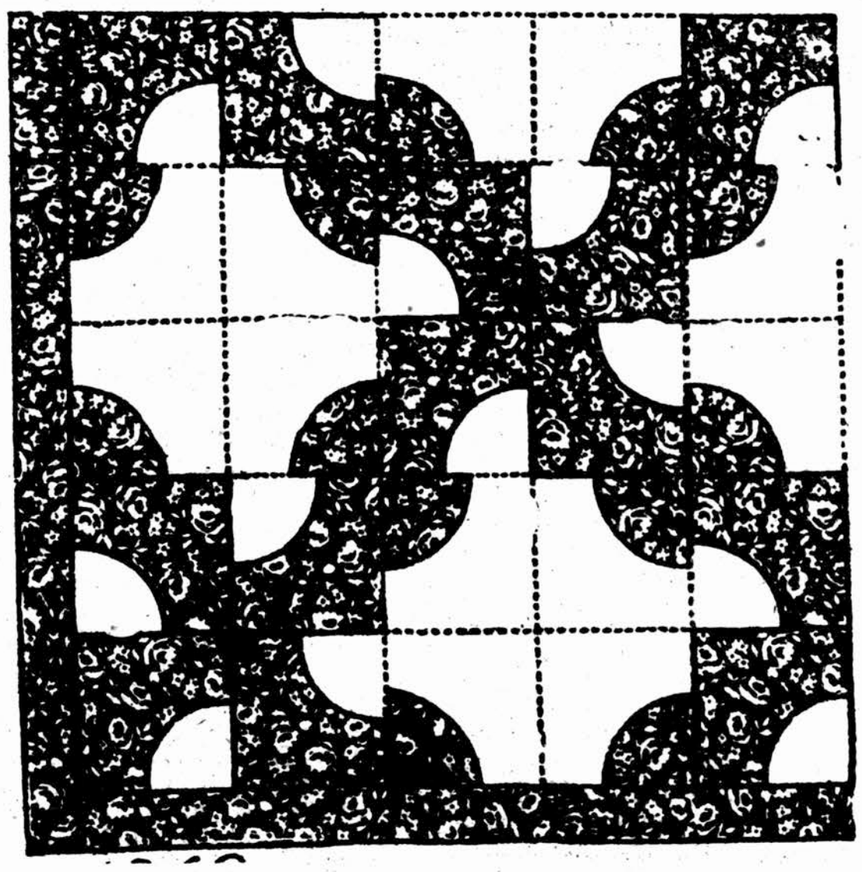
Labyrinth Of Patches For Quilt



We know that by looking at this quilt, you will decide that it is rather difficult to make. But that is just an optical illusion. When you learn how perfectly simple this unusual quilt is to make, you will want to make several in different colours. Two colours are used for the entire quilt, which is made up of 6 inch squares.

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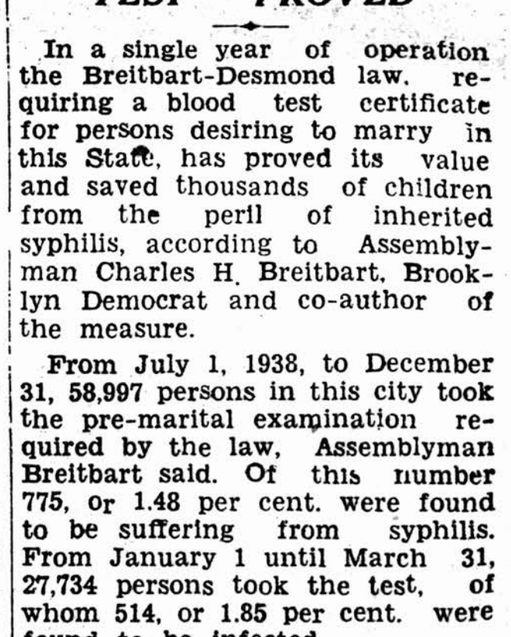
VALUE OF MARRIAGE TEST PROVED

In a single year of operation the Breitbart-Desmond law, requiring a blood test certificate for persons desiring to marry in this State, has proved its value and saved thousands of children from the peril of inherited syphilis, according to Assemblyman Charles H. Breitbart, Brooklyn Democrat and co-author of the measure.

From July 1, 1938, to December 31, 58,997 persons in this city took the pre-marital examination required by the law, Assemblyman Breitbart said. Of this number 775, or 1.48 per cent. were found to be suffering from syphilis. From January 1 until March 31, 27,734 persons took the test, of whom 514, or 1.85 per cent. were found to be infected.

These figures, the Assemblyman declared, indicated the value of the legislation. He added that he planned to introduce in the 1940 Legislature bills calling for examinations for all communicable diseases. Mental tests, he suggested, should also be required of applicants for marriage licenses.—"New York Times."



"You haven't said how you like my cake!"

"I think it wonderful, my dear. Who helped you to lift it out of the oven?"

"I look years younger since using Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream"

A snow-white cream that cleanses thoroughly and gives a rose-petal softness and freshness to your skin —that describes Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream.

Perfect Cold Cream works deeply into the pores where every bit of clogging dirt and grime is dissolved and floated to the surface. Blackheads disappear—wrinkles are smoothed away—and sagging skin tissues are revitalized.

As a finishing touch, use Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Skin Tonic. It cleanses the pores, counteracts excessive oiliness, and stimulates circulation. Perfect Skin Tonic will give your skin that fresh and youthful appearance everyone admires.

Start using Perfect Cold Cream and Perfect Skin Tonic today, and be convinced you can look years younger. You will never again experiment with other face creams and lotions.

Write to Herbertsons, Ltd., P.O. Box 431, Dept. B, Bombay, for the Daggett & Ramsdell booklet on Complexion Beauty.

Perfect Cold Cream — Perfect Skin Tonic — Perfect Vanishing Cream
Perfect Cleansing Oil — Perfect Face Powder — Perfect Rouge — Perfect Hand Lotion
Perfect Lipstick — Perfect Eyebrow Pencil — Perfect Eye Shadow

You will always look your best with
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

Pleasant Homes

Brightening Up The Jaded

Problems Of A Young Modern

"I don't suppose there's much to do with slip covers that have seen their best day," writes Mrs. B. E. J. "but I don't see where I'll get either money or time for new ones this year. Our old ones are flowered and good enough material except that they're so faded and drab looking. If you have any ideas, I'd appreciate them."

"Also, what would you do with some painted furniture in my daughter's room. It was ivory with flowers painted on it, but it's the worse for wear now, besides looking out of style. My daughter likes modern things. I'd like to fix the room up to suit her if that could be done without too great expense. We are going to have the walls painted, but I will have to improvise for rugs. What spread and curtains would you advise?"

Why not try dye for the slip covers? Sometimes you can get quite an interesting expensive-looking effect by dyeing over a faded pattern. Try out a small piece of the material first to see how it takes the dye.

As for your daughter's room, paint the furniture in bright red, add rugs made of rags dyed powder blue, and there you are! A wash cotton in spanking white with your daughter's monogram appliqued on in red would be our idea for the spread. Then just plain white curtains.

If you choose any of these bedrooms colour schemes, be careful to combine just the right tones, and they'll be awfully modern looking.

Caller at Post Office—These flowers are for the 'phone girls.

Supervisor—O, thank you sir; you flatter our service.

Caller—Flatter nothing, I thought they were all dead.

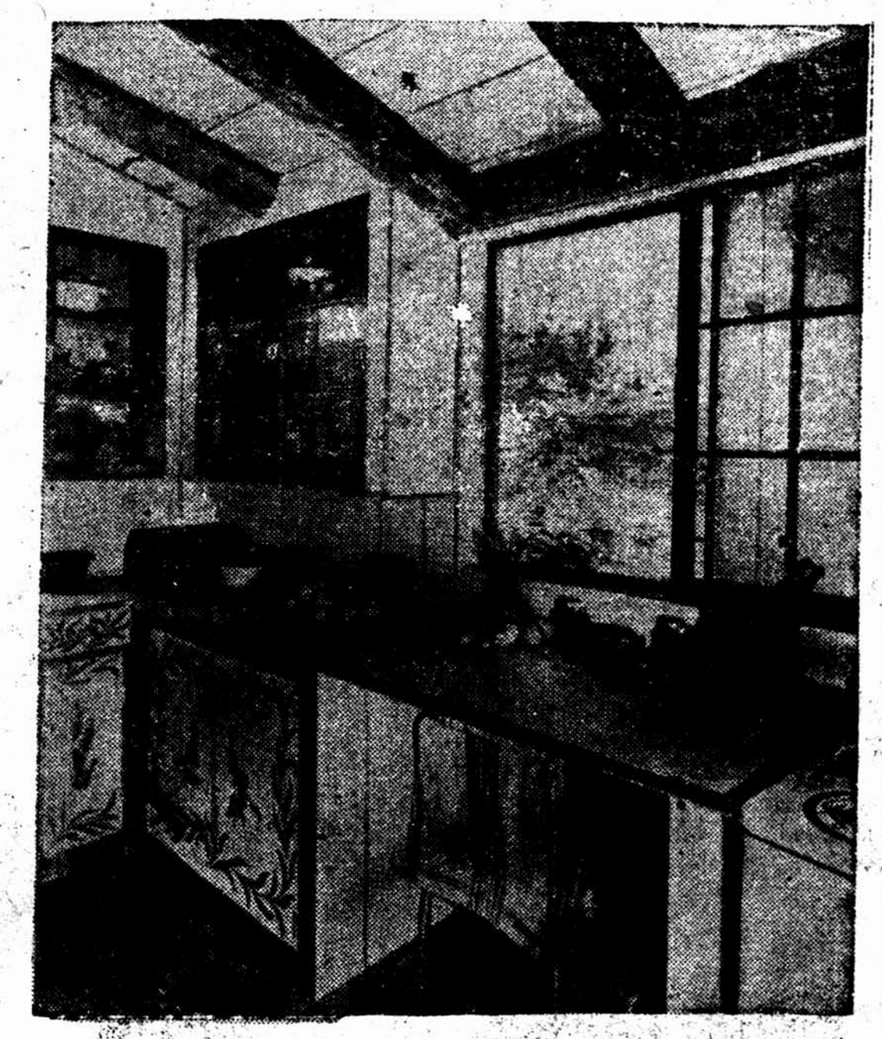
"My husband gave up smoking for Lent, you know."

"Splendid! And you, dear lady?"

"Well, I've been living in the same house with him."

Warder—"Why did you come here?"

Convict—"Well, I wanted to be a prison governor, so I thought I'd work my way up from the bottom."



One gets sentimental about kitchens like this one—bright with painted birds and decorations. It loses none of its efficiency thereby—note the linoleum tops for the cupboards, and in the edge of the picture you can see an electric range as big as life.

HOUSE-HUNTING IN BOMBAY.

By Miss H. KOHN

I want a pretty little flat,
To house three people—and the cat;
Three rooms, veranda and sea-view,
A kitchen and a bathroom too.

"Desirable flats to let!"—
It should not be too hard to get
What I require, if I look out
And search the district round about.

"Palatial" flats are not for me—
(I'll take one, though, if offered free!)
Nor do I want 'too' small a flat,
(Room to swing the proverbial cat).

From this day forth I do elect
To dwell in district most select;
Remote from busy thoroughfare,
In cool, revivifying air.

For luxuries I do not care,
Yet would I have a dwelling fair,
Where we can feel a pleasant breeze
Come rustling through green, leafy trees

Unless I get a speedy "rise",
My case is hopeless—I surmise
That every "first" will find me "short"—
(I hope the landlord is a sport)!

For as the airplanes rise so high
Above our heads up in the sky,
So do the house-rents far transcend
What humble folks like me can spend!

It is enough to make one weep
When folks call flats at Ninety "cheap"!
In London you can have for less,
A large two-storeyed house, I guess!

The Bombay landlords cut my throat:
I'm in despair—they merely gloat.
Can we not move them to relent,
Reduce for us the monthly rent?

Flat of my dreams, farewell to thee!
Farewell to hopes of breeze and sea!
Such things are for the idle (?) rich!
I occupy a humbler niche.

HERE'S ADVICE ON BEAUTY

If your face is long, never dress your hair on top of your head. Do not wear a centre parting. The first makes the face look longer, the second makes the top of your head look wide, but accentuates the thinness of the lower part of the face. Wear a side part with soft twirls or rolls on top and have your hair soft and fluffy at the sides and fairly long at the back.

To ensure an evenly blended foundation cream, dot it on while the skin is damp. Put a dab beneath each eye on the forehead, on the chin and on the throat, then blend up gently outward and upward with damp fingertips. Blend a cream rouge, then press powder over face, throat and forehead. Remove the excess with a soft brush or cotton and the skin will seem naturally soft and fine.

HOW MANY YEARS IN HITLER?

A correspondent writes in "The New Statesman and Nation":—

Your remarks about the rise of Astrology in your notes in "The New Statesman and Nation" of the 15th instant, cause me to send you the following interesting item that I discovered was being handed round in Berlin when I was there a few weeks ago.

Ebert, the first President of the German Republic, has five letters in his name. He was President for five years.

Hindenburg, the second President, has ten letters in his name. He was President for ten years.

Hitler, the present Reich Chancellor and President, has six letters in his name. He will have been President six years next year. Then it will be our turn.

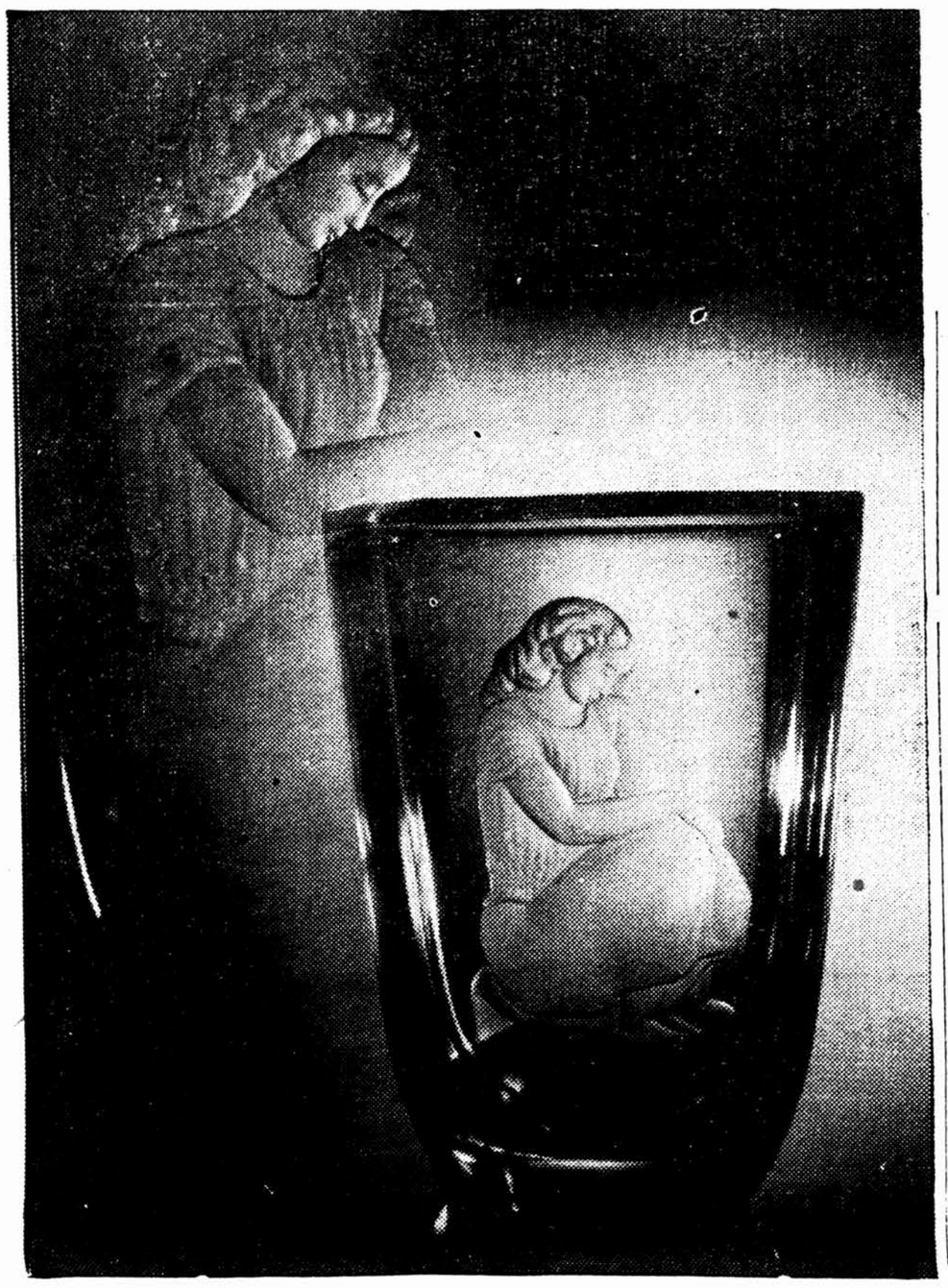
CHEMICAL ENGINEERS OF WORLD TO MEET

According to a recent official announcement, the Second Chemical Engineering Congress is to be held in Berlin from June 23 to 29, 1940. The first Chemical Engineering Congress took place in June, 1936, in London. It is expected that over 200 technical reports and papers will be read at the 1940 Congress, submitted by delegates from some 15 different countries. At the close of the Congress, the members will proceed to a Convention at Frankfurt-on-Main and to the International Traffic Exhibition at Cologne.

Glass Production At Orrefors

(By MEJ STERNER)

A Popular Swedish Industry



An example of Swedish engraved glass.

THE great effort to encourage Sweden's industry and commerce, which begun during the 17th century, was increased during the 18th century. Already in 1641 a glass work was founded in Stockholm, and this was soon followed by another more important, "Kungsholms New Glass Works," which carried on its activity during the whole of the 18th century and was not closed until 1815. This latter work got a strong competitor in the fine glass works of Kosta in Smaland. At these works were produced objects after Venetian as well as Bohemian models, i.e. a great deal of goblets and cups. The most precious of these were generally imprinted with the monogram of the ruling king.

Modern Revival

Like all other handicraft also the glass production declined considerably during the middle of the 19th century. This was occasioned not so much by any altering of the method of production, but chiefly by the fact that the taste of the public very much deteriorated with the great development of machinery. The renewal in the production of artistic glass in Sweden, beginning about 1910, can be said to have started at Orrefors, the glass factory founded in Smaland in 1898, quite small and unknown to the public at first. Since then, Sweden has in a comparatively short time got a name all over the world for its glass production, thanks to the exquisite products of the Orrefors works.

Two names forever connected with the Orrefors works are Simon Gate and Edward Hald. Their great artistic skill to create clearness and restriction in form coupled with great creating imagination, showing itself in rich ornamentation, may for the present be unequalled. Through the wonderful power of the material to refract the light, its various tints and beautiful radiance it almost ornaments itself,—the technic is but a means to increase the decoration and the beautiful forms. The above-mentioned artists have been utterly careful to preserve the natural beauty of the material.

"Graal" Glass

A thing that early turned the public's attention to the Orrefors glass-works was the "graal" glass. At a hasty glance this seems to be nearly related to the Galle glass with its rich and deep colours and free ornamentation. But there is a great difference between these two products. The Graal glass is not after-worked, it is quite finished at the moment it leaves the pipe of the glass-blower. The large ondulating surface of the Graal glass is covered with a decoration of exquisite artistic nature, sometimes with figures, sometimes flowers. But the greatest attraction of the Graal glass is its wonderful colours. The artists have an unfailing sense of colour, and effects of rare beauty have been obtained.

The engraved glass from Orrefors represents modern Swedish glass-making art. Because of the great labour necessary to produce this glass. It belongs to the most precious of Orrefors glass. On these works have been made decorative designs in enormous variety. All have an ornamental richness, and admirable continuity of straight lines and curves, an exquisite balance between decorated and plain surfaces—master-pieces of gracious and living decoration art.

Lovely Decors

Yet it is not only in these glorious decorative objects that the sublime art of Simon Gate and Edward Hald is seen. They have also given to the simple everyday glass an air of festivity. Also for lamps have been made engraved glass bowls of the best form and quality. It is a joy to see that even world-famous artists partake in the beautifying of everyday things and take an interest in the useful art, so popular in our days. The purely abstract glass ornamentation has through them got new impulses. On the soda glass, much cheaper than the graal—and the chrystal-glass, have been made a noble, restricted decor on a topaze-coloured surface—a very distinguished effect. Forming and decoration of common glass, bottles, bowls and wine-glass have also been object of their great interest, and so have been produced noble, art-industrial wares fit for the use of a great public.

The state goblets are of various character, as are also engraved chrystal bowls, trays, graal glass in different forms and colours, etc. All have been famous all over the world and have everywhere aroused a great admiration. But also a small simple flower vase with light and graceful decoration by the master-hand of Simon Gate or Edward Hald has a great value.

MONGOLIA— The Unknown Land

By CHEN I-WAN

The Mongolian People's Republic (M.P.R.), or Outer Mongolia (to distinguish it from inner Mongolia, which now belongs in part to China, in part to Japanese Manchukuo), is a country of vast extent. Its inhabitants are cattle breeders. Tillage of the soil is practised, but little in the M.P.R.; up to now the breeding of livestock has formed the most important basis of their economy.

It was the poor cattle breeder who was the main driving power of the anti-feudal, agrarian and anti-imperialist revolution, which entirely changed the face of the country. He has been, and continues to be, the social basis of the Revolutionary People's Party, which was formed in 1920, marched at the head of the revolution in 1921, and in 1924 proclaimed the Mongolian People's Republic.

The Mongolian People's Republic occupies about two-thirds of the Mongolian high plateau, one of the largest in the world. The average altitude of this plateau is 5,000 to 6,500 feet above the level of the sea. The plateau has mountain peaks covered with eternal snow, and even its lowest valleys and the most densely populated centres lie extremely high. The towns of Ulan Bator and Kobdo are over 3,600 feet above the level of the sea and Ulvasutai 3,400 feet.

The territory of the M.P.R. extends over about 480,000 square miles. At the present time the population of this immense territory is about 700,000.

Mixture Of Races

In consequence of the innumerable wars, the Mongolian population represents a great mixture of races. Several groups are conspicuous, the Kalchases and Buryats in the North, the Jungars, Torguts, Dubretts. All nationalities possess equal rights, and have equal voting rights to the Great Chural.

The achievements of the Republic are very great. In 1913, the number of cattle on the territory of the present M.P.R. was 13 millions. The latest figures available, going back to 1934, show an increase to over 21,000,000.

The basis of the economic life of the Mongolian People's Republic is cattle breeding by the nomad Arats (peasants), upon which the national wealth of the country depends.

In pre-revolutionary Mongolia, an Arat farm—this alone was liable to taxation—possessed 21.6 bodo (Bodo is the designation of a certain unit for the counting of animals. A horse and a cow form one bodo. Seven sheep count as one bodo, 14 goats, etc. One camel is a bodo in itself) of livestock. The lama monasteries possessed almost ten times as much —209.5 bodo per farm. The princely estates possessed 861.4 bodo. The lama monasteries did not carry on the farming themselves but pastured their stocks with the rich peasants and in some cases with the middle peasants. Now, of course, there are no princely estates, and the monastery herds have declined to about one per cent of the total livestock reserves, as compared with 20 per cent before the revolution. The industrial undertakings, established in the M.P.R. with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union, are occupied chiefly with working up the local raw materials.

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Woman's Sphere Of Work

From Home To The Nation

By

ALICE F. SIQUEIRA

WITH the passing years as the needs of humanity multiply with pressing rapidity in the ever accelerating march of modern civilisation, men find themselves unable to cope with the demands made on them and so women are coming into their own. Whether the men acknowledge it or not, whether they desire it or not, they are beginning to realise the necessity of women helping them to meet the demands of modern life. More than three decades ago this need was frankly acknowledged in the U. S. A. and expressed by the arrangement of married couples working to cooperate in building up a home by their combined efforts. The women of the lower or poorer classes whether married or unmarried, were working for many decades before that in the mills and factories, but the women of the middle classes did not go out of their homes to work. Although often they had to work like slaves in the home itself, just as our own women do to-day, yet, as it is still the case here to this day, it was considered below the dignity of the middle class women to go out of the home to work, and bring disgrace to their men folk.

A Historic Event

In London, in 1894, it was a certain Miss Edith Pigott, the first woman belonging to a respectable but impoverished middle class home, who went into a business office to work as clerk. She created history and sensation. Every newspaper in the Metropolis of the British Empire wrote long articles about her, she was photographed; she was interviewed; controversies were started about the desirability or advisability of women going out to work in the field of men. Churches thundered from the pulpit against women going to work among men and predicted the destruction of morality and home life; debating clubs got hot over the subject. However, Miss Pigott went along the even tenor of her way and led an army of good, earnest and efficient women from the middle class homes who soon followed, to work in the great outer world and thus bring relief to needy homes or supplement reduced incomes by hard and honourable work, side by side with their men-folk. Before Miss Pigott—ten years before her—America had already created a precedent of women working in business offices, especially in solicitors' offices, because solicitors, being educated men, were supposed to possess special qualifications as of chivalrous gentlemen, who would not take mean advantage of a working woman. Whether the public trust was justified or not, need not be discussed here; but women must be thankful to the solicitors of the U.S.A. for encouraging women to work in the larger fields of life.

Thus it was that the gateway was opened to a respectable class of women, with better education, with clean ideals, into a bigger world and a larger life. They did not enter merely into the economic field into the great struggle for existence; but into the procession of hard striving men in order to help them, to inspire them in the toilsome forward progress of a new exacting civilisation, whose goal is a higher standard and a better life. Women had begun to take their right place in life.

Helpmate And Inspirer

At this time, when the complete emancipation of women is in clearer view and women have proved the value or their worth in working for the big things of life, it seems strange that there ever was a time, when the hands that led men from their cradles to their graves, were thought unfit to fight side by side with their men folk in the battles of life. Take the life-history of women in general or of any woman; it is she who helps and inspires men to do things, to exert themselves to work for better and greater things. As a little child, with tender and loving ways, she inspires her father to work for her comfort and protection and welfare; as she grows older she helps her mother about the house, working hard and conscientiously for the home and willingly serves her father. Uprising in years, she is a check on the wildness of her brothers and a kindly help and inspiration to them. As a wife, it is she who makes the home comfortable, clean and beautiful for her husband so that he may rest, enjoy his hours of leisure cleanly, and go back to work refreshed, happy, fit and determined to do a hard day's honest work to keep the home going.

If the truth be acknowledged, the career of the man is dependent to a very large extent, on his wife. The right kind of wife not only looks after the physical comforts and wants of her husband, but urges him to greater efforts by creating or stimulating ambition in him. Often she complains to her husband that she has not this or that, which other women have, not so much because she wants those things for herself; but to urge her husband to do as well or better than the husband of the woman, whose things she seems to envy. It is her desire, at the back of her mind, to see her husband as good as or better than the next man, and she undertakes to do this in many ways; often by exploiting the weakness of her man. When she is given the opportunity by her husband, as some husbands do, and in some countries habitually and in growing numbers, they assist their husbands with advice and suggestion and by active participation in his work when opportunity affords.

In the countries of the West, seldom a man achieves high social or political success without the help of his wife. An instance in point is that of the late Lord Asquith, who could not have attained his high position without the assistance, inspiration, urge and active work of his talented wife, Margot Asquith. When big things, unusual things are done by men, in France they say "cherchez la femme" ("look for the woman") in their epigrammatic way, which generally is replete with wisdom and truth. And if the truth were known, it would be found that in the majority of cases, when men have achieved great things, they were done through the help of or were inspired by some woman.

A Progressive Life

The life of the full and ideal woman is progressive. It generally begins with her husband's home, her own home, which she, as a wife and mother, tries to make as fine and beautiful as she can; and the wonder of it is, that she makes it a composite of her husband's and her own ideal. If her husband has no ideals about a home, it is she who makes it, if only given an opportunity; but invariably she makes the best within her means. Thus unconsciously, but surely, she influences the thought and life of husband, while she trains and builds up the mind and character of her children through the mental and physical environments of her home.

From her home she expands outward. She goes out to help make the homes of her neighbours and others as nearly beautiful and fine as her own home. She does so with advice or even actual help. This generally passes under the name of social work. Again she knows the need and ills of her own home and goes out to remedy them in other homes, if possible. Food and medicine she carries to poor homes, children of others she nurses, she helps in the education of the children of other people, to make them as nearly like her own. This is sometimes called Charity Work. When she has seen the evils and wants in many homes and seen their remedy, she tries to influence men folk to bring about conditions to relieve the ills. This is political work and step by step every good woman works her way from her home to her neighbours and further afield till she reaches the nation at large. This is the glide that every woman naturally does, whether she actually engages in social, charity or political work. Very few women have the opportunity of actually taking part in the legislature and administration of her country, or in other kinds of public work; but it is her natural sphere, even more so than that of the man, who is engaged more often in the struggle for existence and seldom has the opportunity and time to think in terms of his neighbours or of the people at large.

Was it not Elizabeth Fry who called the attention of a nation to the terrible condition of prisoners? Men were too busy checking crime and punishing criminals to think of their condition after their work was done. It was Florence Nightingale, who had time enough to think of the misery and the treatment of wounded soldiers, while her men folk were too busy fighting. It was not only that these women had more leisure to think; but it was their home influence and home experience that made them think of others. For instance: Florence Nightingale was fond of animals, and their pain and distress and suffering made her think of the wounded suffering soldiers in the Crimea.

The Nation Is Her Sphere

Woman is essentially a home-builder and the home is her world, and it is a big world and the greater the intelligence, the bigger the heart and the soul, the bigger is that world. Queen of the nest of her own home, she becomes the slave of the nation. It is fittingly so, for her sceptre of power is her service, her thoughtful work and administration to make home comfortable and attractive to all the others in the home. The finer the home, the more beautiful, the more peaceful and happy and the finer the woman, the better able is she to take her place in the work of welfare and that of the nation. The unit of a nation is not a city or a village but a home, the house, the home of a man and a woman. It is from there a woman starts her work and therefore her work is good and helpful. When people say, that the home is the real sphere of the woman, they are uttering a partial truth, for they do not allow for the growth of a woman. As the years pass, as she grows in experience her field expands and must expand. When allowed to enter the bigger world she has proved that she can do much valuable work wherever she works. Her home is the training ground, but she cannot be limited by it. The nation is her sphere.

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OUR SHORT STORY

Rejection Slip

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

"It's a grand idea", Marta said. "We ought to make some money on it. I don't think any one's ever thought of establishing an agency for greeting card verses."

Hal was even more excited. Ever since the day he had gone hunting through the stores for an appropriate Mother's Day card and found them all sickeningly sentimental and had, in desperation, made up one of his own, the idea had been brewing in his mind.

"We'll clean up!" he cried. "Besides doing a good turn to humanity. Look, we'll be the only agency in the field. We'll contact all the greeting card publishers, telegraph companies and other communication agencies. Then we'll advertise in writers' magazines for verses. The good ones we'll submit to the publishers, charging their authors the usual ten per cent. fee. Money, I teli you we've got something!"

"We ought", Marta said, "to compose a rejection slip to enclose with the verses we can't use and have to return to the authors.

"Sure", Hal said. "We'll make up a smart one". He grabbed paper and pencil. "Let's do it now."

"How should we word it? 'Sorry we can't use this——' No, that doesn't sound polite enough. We can't afford to antagonise the authors."

"Nope. And it's got to sound professional, too. Something like: 'We have read your verse, but found it——' Nope, that's too cold". Hal chewed the end of his pencil. His brow was furrowed. He was a clothing store clerk, and composing rejection slips was a little out of his line. "I'll tell you what! We'll write to one of the popular magazines and ask them to send us a sample".

"They'd think we were crazy—asking for a rejection slip without submitting something".

"Then we'll submit something. A short story. I'll write one. I always did want to try. Of course

Hal wrote another story and sent it by special delivery to a second magazine.

I know it won't be any good, but it will get us a legitimate rejection slip."

So that evening Hal sat down and dashed off a short story. He sent it off in the morning mail. In the days that followed they formulated their plans for the greeting card verse agency. Each time they talked about it their enthusiasm grew. Hal estimated their income conservatively at dollars 300 a week. Of course he would leave his present job and devote all his time to the agency. They would go south in winter, north in summer.

Hal wrote to all the publishers whose names he could get hold of and told them about the agency. Then he wrote to several writers' magazines and asked them to announce that the Ruggles Agency was now paying top prices for greeting card verses.

A week passed. No word was heard from the magazine to which Hal had submitted his story. And they needed the rejection slip so they could get some of their own printed. Offerings, they felt, would start pouring in any minute now.

They waited another week and, receiving no word from the magazine, Hal wrote another story and sent it special delivery to a second magazine. Impatiently they waited for a third week to go by. Then a letter came from the first magazine. In it was a check for dol. 225 in payment for the story Hal had written. Hal almost collapsed from shock.

"But we haven't got our rejection slip," Marta wailed.

"To heck with the rejection slip. Look! Two hundred and twenty-five emackers! Now! I'm going to be a writer."

Two days later a letter came from the second magazine. In it was a check for dol. 100. Hal almost had a stroke He would from his position as clerk in the store if Marta hadn't prevailed have resigned then and there upon him with tears in her eyes.

So Hal set out to prove to Marta that he could make a good living writing stories. He started another. He worked over it a week then tore it up. Nothing went right. Now that he was serious about the thing, he didn't seem able to make anything sound as it should. He started four stories before he finished one with which he was satisfied. He sent it off and it came back within three days, accompanied by a polite but curt letter from the editor. There was nothing of interest about the story, the letter said.

During the next month Hal wrote three more stories. He suffered in the process. He lay awake nights thinking about them. He became staggard and worn looking.

He sent all three stories off and they bounced back at him so fast he marvelled at the speed of the mails. Each of the three contained neatly printed rejection slips.

"At last!" Marta cried. "We have a rejection slip. Now we can have our own printed."

So they did. Within the next month they had plenty of chances to use them. The two dozen odd verses that came in were terrible. Only one seemed worth while. They sent it to a publisher and it was returned with a rejection slip. Now they had plenty of rejection slips and not much else.

After another month Marta suggested, and Hal endorsed the idea, of writing to the writers' magazines and announcing that the Ruggles Agency had gone by the board. They did and every one seemed glad.

"Well, anyway," Hal said, "I'm glad I didn't give up my job in the store."

"Never mind," Marta said. "It was fun. Maybe we'll think of another idea sometime."

"Maybe we will," said Hal, who by now, was agreeable to anything.

(COPY RIGHT.)

EXPLAINING THE CHINA SITUATION

(By CHEN I-WAN)

What Are The Foreign Concessions?

1699: After sixty years of foreign trading against the goodwill of the Chinese, the East India Company secured a monopoly over the Chinese trade.

1834: After continuous American rivalry through the 18th century the East India Company was forced to give up this exclusive right to the trade with China.

1842: The Opium War gave Britain the chance to increase her hold by seizing Hong Kong (which was then ceded to the British Crown) and invading Canton, Ningpo, Shanghai, Chinkiang and Nanking.

The treaty which followed this seizure opened the following ports to foreign trade: Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai. Previously Canton alone had been open.

1856: Chinese seized a British ship, the "Arrow." A short war followed, and resulted in the treaties of Tientsin and Peking, giving:—

(a) France and Britain full diplomatic representation;
(b) Kowloon, opposite Hong Kong, ceded to Britain; and
(c) Further trade concessions, including admission to certain parts of the Yangtse.

Sino-Japanese War

1894: Sino-Japanese War waged by Japan, on the pretext of defending integrity of Korea, secured for Japan:—

(a) Possession of Korea;
(b) The right to acquire concessions at any port she wishes;
(c) Establishment of Japan's position in Manchuria.

This was the first shot in Japan's campaign to establish the 'New Order" in Asia, and eliminate European and American interests.

Boxer Rising

1900: Boxer rising in Peking and Ttientsin by the Chinese against growing foreign influence. This failed, and the Boxer Protocol (1901) imposed huge indemnity upon China.

Foreigners are not allowed to settle and trade in China except in certain towns where Concessions have been granted to the various Governments, or where an International Settlement has grown up, as at Shanghai.

Difference between a Concession and a Settlement: A Concession is an area of land ceded to a foreign Government by the Chinese Government, in which the nationals of that foreign Power may live.

In an International Settlement it is the individuals of foreign nationality who rent land from the Chinese local authorities These nationals of various foreign Powers can live side by side.

Extra-Territorial Rights

The treaties by which Concessions were obtained for foreign Powers usually provided for extra-territorial rights for the foreigners in the Concessions. At first these were purely personal, and meant simply the right of foreigners to be tried by their Consul instead of by the Chinese authorities. Responsibility for the maintenance of public order and the defence of the Concessions rested with the Chinese. Later, the foreign Powers began to set up their own police forces and to impose rates.

The Position To-day

A considerable number of Concessions have been acquired since 1845 by the following Foreign Powers:—Great Britain, Japan, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Germany and Austria.

Japan's aggression has to-day completely changed the political aspect of the Concessions. In 1921 China became a Member of the League and on several occasions brought up the question of Concessions. The issue was also raised at the Washington Nine-Power Conference, which set up the Commissioner of Enquiry.

Nine Power Pact

The Nine-Power Pact (6th February, 1922)—which is still valid between Great Britain, U.S.A., France, Holland, Belgium and China—and Japan pledges The Open Door in China, respect for China's sovereignty, independence and territorial and administrative integrity, and provision for "the fullest and unembarrassed opportunity" to China to develop effective and stable Government.

In May 1921 Germany renounced all extra-territorial rights etc. in a Treaty with China. In May 1924 the U.S.S.R. signed a treaty with China by which all former treaties and agreements between the two countries were cancelled. The U.S.S.R. gave up all her concessions, the outstanding portion of the Boxer Indemnity, and her Extra-Territorial Rights. In 1927 the Chinese took possession of the British Concession at Hankow. The British Government agreed to cede the concession to China, under an Anglo-Chinese Council with a Chinese chairman. A few days later the British Concession at Kiukiang was similarly returned. The Concessions at Chinkiang and Amoy were also given back some years later.

(NOTE: It was our correspondent's father, the famous Foreign Minister Eugene Chen, who negotiated the 1927 agreement with the British Government).

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

ART IN CONFLICT

MENACE OF ECLECTICISM IN INDIA—PRODUCTION OF HYBRID ART—CLAIM OF INDIAN ART IGNORED.—NEED OF REVERSION TO TRADITIONALISM—MURAL ART IN JAIPUR LOOSING GROUND—FINE ARTS NOT CINDERELLA OF THE UNIVERSITY—EDUCATION FAILS TO PRODUCE PATRONS—"L'INDIFFERENT" RESTORED AND RETURNED—CONGRESS OF THE HISTORY OF ART.

By D. G. VYAS

The great traditions of art of which India is proud, but not keen on exploiting most of them for practical ends, are in a danger of being effaced by the ever growing spirit of eclecticism. "Why not adopt the best from the West" is the slogan uttered by several educated patrons of art. Their demand for art is on the increase, but for Indian art, in particular, it is on the decrease. because it is invariably, but unscrupulously, supplied from sources not necessarily Indian.

Eclecticism

Eclecticism, which in practice, verges almost on scepticism, is the outcome of pedantry and dilettantism. It represents the surrender of Indian to Western art in a conflict which is not unavoidable, and not a pleasant syncretism of heterogenous styles. Indian art is the pet aversion of several art-lovers who, being extravagantly fond of a Western art, acclaim everything from the West as the best. Inspite of it Indian art has attained immortality.

Hybrid Art

Eclecticism is the escape of patrons who eschew seriousness about art and of producers who lack in sincerity and originality. The inappreciativeness of the patrons and inability of the producers to convince them of the beauty and utility of their traditional art have been fostering the growth of hybrid art.

Not Antiquated

There is no justification for ostracising traditional styles and forms of art as antiquated and effete unless they are definitely proved to be impracticable and inapplicable to modern requirements. The transcendental traditions of art can serve utilitarian purposes in any and every age, provided they are impartially appraised and adequately appreciated.

Slavish Mentality

The argument to adopt "The best from the West" is sneer sophistry and is symptomatic of the slavish mentality of its advocates. What is the criterion of adjudging anything that is imported from the West as the best and of discarding anything that belongs to the East as the worst? Those who are dazzled by the glamour of modernism will surely evade a reply to the question.

Fallacious Argument

That "Art is the heritage of mankind" is an argument which cannot defend the faith of an Indian eclectic who indiscreetly explcits it, because the expression of art always bears a national impress Nationalism in politics is incompatible with inter-naticnalism in art. But nationalism in art is not synonymous with chauvinism Progress of art presupposes an uncompromising and unbiassed outlook.

Dynamic Force

Indian art can develope into a dynamic force and revitalize Indian life, provided it is given a fair trial and not stifled by the unwarranted imposition of pernicious alien influences on it. Its stagnation is distinctly attributable to the perversion of the popular taste. Art serves as the best friend of a nation in weal and woe if it is not deserted.

A SKETCH FROM GALTA, JAIPUR.

Homogeneity Of Art

Art, that is based on truth and sincerity, remains dormant, if it is not allowed to remain dominant. Homogeneity of art can be ensured only when art assimilates wholesome and congenial influences which anticipate its own evolutionary processes. The process of assimilation is slow and spontaneous and cannot be initiated or accelerated by deliberate and determined efforts.

Metamorphosis

Sceptics, who hold the opinion that Indian art is antiquated, must be frankly told that they have failed to capture its spirit, and consequently to stimulate its progressive tendencies. Can they visualize the splendid metamorphosis of modern India that Indian art, if reintegrated into life, can bring about?

Arch-Opponents

The movement for preservation of monuments and beauty spots for the inspiration and benefit of the people is in full swing in countries like England and America. India is not lagging behind it, but looks upon them as objects worthy of admiration and not adaptation to modern life, because the master-builders of India, who are convinced of the modern architecture as a source of unrivalled beauty, are arch-opponents of the traditional art of their land.

Not Indian

Eclectic tendencies are clearly manifest in almost every branch of art. The corpus of the modern degenerate art which predominantly consists of various exotic styles and forms, though venereed by the label of Indian art, cannot claim Indian nationality. Art which is forced to tolerate a compromising attitude and an empirical treatment, is sure to be given to disintegration.

Traditionalism

Champions of eclecticism ought to realize that no work or performance of art deserves the distinction of Indian art unless it is Indian in style, subject, and sentiment. If India craves for art, it should analyse and appreciate the intrinsic worth of its art, should revert to traditionalism and refuse to revel in eclecticism. National art should be the objective of India as an independent nation.

Mural Art

Jaipur has distinct traditions of art. Mural painting, which is a popular art, is unfortunately loosing its vigour and vitality even in rural areas. The traditional style of architecture still inspires the designs of new buildings, but the style of murals is definitely deteriorating. The painters are getting fascinated by the western style.

Limited Scope

The mural painters of Jaipur are finding a limited scope for the display of the originality of their style and for selection of subject-matters, because their patrons have begun to demand reproductions of some well-known pictures which, though executed in western style, pass as Indian masterpieces.

Vitiated Taste

The artists, who care for their bread and butter, have no other alternative but to cater for the vitiated taste of their patrons, who are evidently satisfied with ugly reproductions. Will the Department of Industries that the state has recently decided to open with a view to giving a fillip to trades and crafts, prevent the creators of art from being converted into copyists and thus rescue the traditional art from getting extinct?

University And Art

The references made by Mr. R. P. Masani, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, in his convocation address, to the inclusion of art in extension courses, the diploma in music and to the question of giving diplomas in painting and architecture, promise patronage to art by the University. An institution, which undertakes to teach art in India ought to realise its importance as a delicate and specialised activity and the difference between art-education and general education.

Indian Art

The attention of the University

(Continued On Page 40)

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"We Shall Cling To Congress"

Nariman On B. P. C. C. Ban

Mr. K. F. Nariman has issued the following statement on disciplinary action against him and others:—

As was expected, the City Congress Executive has not missed the opportunity of attempting to cripple the powerful and potential opposition, by adopting a short course of removing the 'obstacles' from their way, by 'Fascist' methods of abusing the disciplinary power, instead of following the more troublesome democratic methods of attempting to defeat them in an open election contest.

Sjt. Bhulabhai's presidential position had become very shaky last year, although opposition was not then organised nor were there any serious efforts or preparations, still it had secured almost equal number of seats in B.P.C.C., so Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was hurriedly imported from her sick-bed from Hyderabad, to save the situation, by exercising her illegal vote, she had not signed four-anna membership form, and thus was not qualified to vote.

So, this year it was expected that with better organisation, with the consolidation of the Left, and tremendous enthusiasm and support for the 'Forward Bloc,' the opposition, if allowed fair and equal deal in open contest, would have a better success, and thus dislodge Sjt. Bhulabhai from presidential chair, that would also automatically endanger the position of his present satellites Messrs. Patil and Co. To prevent such political catastrophe happening, it was necessary to devise some quick but questionable methods to suppress and stifle the daily growing opposition.

Hence the incidents of 9th July were exploited to strike an effective blow, and thus check the rising tide of opposition, before it was able to sweep them off in open election. That is the real underlying incentive for this drastic and uncalled for disciplinary action. Much more serious outrages and breaches pass unnoticed.

Never was this power so ruthlessly and fouly abused; when interested parties sit as judges, Justice is cruelly murdered.

The U.P.C.C. thought it advisable not to take any action against local Congressmen in 'the larger interests of the country.' Our City 'Bosses' thought it otherwise, and believed that, if not the larger interests of the country, their own smaller self-interest demanded that severe blow should be dealt to the opponents.

Usually when such controversial issues arise in genuine democratic organisation, they are settled, not by the autocratic and unfair methods followed by the present High Command, but by the verdict of the electorate, which after all is final judge, and those who are supposed to have committed a breach, even under mistaken notions of right, are asked to resign their seats and seek re-election on that controversial issue; but here such a straightforward course would not appeal to the present Congress Executive, because it would not serve their purpose; their only concern is, democracy or no democracy, the existing 'status quo' must be maintained, and all efforts to dislodge those in power must be resisted, by all means fair or foul.

Even now, if there is real desire to do justice and allay public suspicion, the issue can be decided by a secret ballot vote of delegates; none dare challenge that final democratic verdict.

Will they accept this sportive offer? Otherwise both the public and the victims would be perfectly justified in assuming that under the bogey of disciplinary action, the 'undesirable elements' from Gandhian standpoint are sought to be most unjustly and vindictively hounded out of the Congress.

Such tactics may put even Western diplomats of the lowest moral standard to shame. But in this 'land of Saints' they are practised in the name of 'Truth and Non-violence.' Bombay Congress Executive has the unique distinction of being most vindictive, and intolerant, because it is not only the first, but so far, the only subordinate Executive in the country to carry out the recommendatory suggestions of Working Committee so promptly and thoroughly, that was expected of Sjt. Bhulabhai and his Star-Chamber.

The result is that honest, independent, fearless, disinterested and trusted patriots, like Desh Gaurab Subhas Chandra Bose and his victimised companions, with a long and unblemished record of service and sacrifice, are considered unfit, even in Executive Committees, whereas 'time-servers' and opportunists, who have only entries in 'fair weather,' are considered more worthy, not only to be members, but even to hold high and responsible offices in the Congress.

How long will this 'Fascist' tyranny continue? The answer can only be given by the people if they realise the downward drift and depth of degradation, they would give a fitting reply to this insolent challenge to Democracy by enrolling in thousands as primary members and at the time of election, selecting only honest, upright, patriotic and devoted disinterested servants, who alone could maintain the noble tradition, high reputation and dignity of our pet organisation, the Indian National Congress.

Though such continuous persecution and intolerant victimisation put one's sentiment and feeling of loyalty to a severe test still in the glorious and patriotic words of our leader, Subhas Babu, we will 'cling' to the Congress, being inspired by the hope and faith, that our cause being just and true, is bound to triumph in the end, and all such oppressive tyrannies will be suppressed and all difficulties surmounted

ACTION AGAINST 'HINDUSTAN STANDARD'

Security Forfeited For Article On Political Prisoners

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

For the publication of the article "How Long" in a recent issue of the "Hindusthan Standard" dealing with the political prisoners then on hunger-strike, the Bengal Government has forfeited the security of Rs. 5,000 deposited in 1936 by the keeper of the Ananda Press, where the paper is printed.

It will be recalled that for the publication of the same article, the printer and publisher of the paper has already, under orders of the Government, deposited Rs. 3,000 with the Chief Presidency Magistrate.—United Press.

Europe on Brink of War

Germany Prepares For Eventualities

Henderson Closeted With Premier & Halifax For 3 Hours

Lansbury's Appeal To Stalin To End World Crisis

WHILE THE FATE OF EUROPE—AND OF THE WORLD—STILL HANGS IN THE BALANCE, AND EVENTS THAT ARE HOURLY TAKING PLACE POINT TO THE INEVITABILITY OF WAR, THERE IS STILL THE FAINT HOPE THAT THE WORST MAY YET BE AVERTED AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

A ray of hope is discernible in the fact that Sir Nevile Henderson has flown to London, carrying with him some concrete proposals from Hitler. He was closeted with the Premier and Lord Halifax for three hours and later had audience with the King.

In the meanwhile Germany is preparing for all eventualities. Railway traffic has been restricted. Mails have been suspended for 10 days. Entire air traffic over Germany is forbidden, excepting military aircraft.

Armed German soldiers have replaced frontier officials opposite Kerkrade, in the Province of Limburg (Holland).

Precautionary measures are being taken by the Powers concerned.

France has called to colours more Reservists.

The Belgian Premier has submitted a Decree, for mobilising Army, to the Cabinet.

Belgium has been informed that Germany would respect her integrity provided she remained strictly neutral.

It is revealed that Hitler sent a message to the Duce who replied on Friday afternoon. The Fuehrer again sent another message to the Axis partner.

HENDERSON IN LONDON WITH HITLER'S MESSAGE

LONDON.—Sir Nevile Henderson arrived at Croyden at 11-15 G.M.T.

CLOSETED WITH PREMIER

Sir Nevile Henderson after a three hours' conversation with Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax, at 10, Downing Street, proceeded to Buckingham Palace, and had audience with the King.

Herr Hitler's proposals, as communicated to Sir Nevile Henderson, will be considered by a full Cabinet meeting this evening.

KING RECEIVES SIR J. SIMON

His Majesty received Sir John Simon, this morning.

Thousands of children in evacuation areas in England and Scotland attended school, to-day, to receive instructions on Monday's full-dress evacuation rehearsals.—Reuter.

GERMANY PREPARES FOR EVENTUALITIES

BERLIN, August 26.

That Germany is taking no risks and preparing for all eventualities is evident from a number of announcements this evening. The Railways inform the public that from to-morrow, railway traffic will be restricted and a number of trains have been cancelled. It is announced that mails have been suspended for 10 days for soldiers of the Army and air force who are not in barracks.

Entire air traffic over Germany is forbidden by a Decree issued by Field Marshal Goering with the exception of military aircraft, Government aeroplanes and air traffic planes flying on regular routes. It is doubtful, however, how long air traffic planes will be able to fly. All aeroplanes except military must not fly higher than 1,500 feet.—Reuter.

Henderson Carrying Plan For Peaceful Solution?

ROME.—Commenting in diplomatic activity the "Messagero" says Sir Nevile Henderson is journeying to London, carrying a plan for a peaceful solution given him by Herr Hitler. In a few hours we shall know if reason finally prevails.

POPE'S HOPE

The Pope, replying to a letter, from King Leopold states that he is confident that efforts for peace will still be crowned by success.—Reuter.

Will Mr. Hoover Act As Mediator?

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

Mr. Hoover is prominently mentioned in Washington as a possible mediator between Poland and Germany, if Herr Hitler accepts President Roosevelt's peace plea.—Reuter.

MORE RESERVISTS CALLED TO COLOURS

PARIS.—Three more categories of French Reservists have been called to colours.

BELGIAN DECREE FOR MOBILISATION

BRUSSELS.—A decree for the mobilisation of the army was submitted to the Cabinet by the Prime Minister. The decree is solely a legal measure, and mobilisation will be limited to stages of eventual reinforcement of the army as dictated by circumstances. Another Bill gives the King special powers in war time for security and defence of State.

ON DUTCH FRONTIER

AMSTERDAM.—Armed German soldiers have replaced frontier officials opposite Kerkrade, in the Province of Limburg. Barbed wire and other obstructions block the approaches to the frontier on the German side, and traffic in the vicinity is forbidden. Railway traffic across the frontier is stopped.

GERMAN ASSURANCE

It is learned unofficially that the German Minister, when he visited Queen Wilhelmina, renewed the assurance that Germany would respect Dutch neutrality provided Holland remained neutral.—Reuter.

GERMANY & BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Aug. 26.

The German Ambassador has informed King Leopold that Germany would respect Belgian integrity, provided Belgium remained strictly neutral.—Reuter.

BRAUSCHITCH'S SPEECH CANCELLED

BERLIN, Aug. 26.

General von Brauschitch's speech to the Army, to-night, has been cancelled.

PROCLAMATION REPORT DENIED

The Propaganda Ministry disavowed knowledge of a report about Herr Hitler's intention to issue a proclamation to the German people, to-day.

HUNGARY & RUMANIA

BUCHAREST.—Hungary has refused to sign a Non-Aggression Pact offered by Rumania this week, it is officially announced.

ROME.—The Duce received Count Ciano and heads of the General Staff.

Indian Visitors Advised To Leave London

Lansbury Urges Stalin To End World Crisis By Exercising His Influence

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Visitors from India who arrived here in the last two or three days are advised to leave London immediately. Hon. Mr. Manohar Lall, Finance Minister of the Punjab, who arrived on Thursday night, left this afternoon for Southampton to fly to India. But Smti. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya who arrived from Copenhagen has decided to remain in London. In an exclusive statement she said: "No Imperialist Power like England or France can persuade Hitler to renounce war or establish their good faith as champions of other peoples' freedom, while they hold themselves big countries and nations in bondage. I appeal to Gandhiji to restate India's position at this critical juncture and on behalf of the oppressed peoples everywhere to call a Nations' Conference before the outbreak of war for alterations of the 'status quo' on the basis of freedom and equality."

The local Parsee community has cancelled the annual Pateti (New Year) dinner that was arranged for to-morrow.

Mr. Lansbury has telegraphed to Hitler as under: "I earnestly beg you to respond favourably to President Roosevelt's appeal and by negotiation save Germany and Europe from destruction."

LABOUR'S APPEAL TO STALIN

Mr. Lansbury has also telegraphed to Stalin: "I earnestly beg you to actively support President Roosevelt's proposal to end the world crisis. Workers all over the world know Russia's influence is great enough to start world along the road of co-operation, peace and security. Pray, you respond to their faith."

Berlin has reported that on a request from Moscow, Herr Thaelmann, the German Communist leader, will be released from prison immediately.

BRITISH LABOUR'S MESSAGE TO GERMAN PEOPLE

LONDON, August 25.

The British Labour Party in a message to the German people to-night states, "Your Government has just made a pact of non-aggression with Moscow. The Government, which for six years you have been told was your major enemy is now transferred overnight into your historic friend. British Labour tells you with all solemnity that this pact has made no difference at all to the position of Britain and France. Germany needs raw materials and food-stuffs and if war comes, she will find it very hard to obtain them. The British and French will command the seas. We have no wish to destroy the German people. We have been and still are your friends. We do all in our power to tell you the truth now, before it is too late. If peace can be saved now—and it can be saved—a new Europe and a new world can be built.—Reuter.

Jawahar On War Prospects

CHUNGKING, Aug. 26.

Interviewed by Reuter to-day, Pandit Nehru stated: "I shall return immediately to India if war breaks out."—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS

"Chronicle's" Special Supplement To Be Published To-day

A Special Supplement of the "Bombay Chronicle" containing the latest news about the international situation will be published at 2-30 P.M. to-day (Sunday).

BAN ON ITALIANS

PARIS.—A new order prohibits Italians crossing into France.

OFFICES OF GERMAN CONCERN CLOSED

WINDHOEK.—The South-west Africa police raided and closed the offices of Trans-Ocean News Service, a German concern.—Reuter.

AXIS POWERS EXCHANGE MESSAGES

ROME, August 26.

It is officially revealed that Herr Hitler sent a message to Sgr. Mussolini last afternoon to which Sgr. Mussolini replied, and he received a further commun

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Restrictions On Movements Of Foreigners In India

Viceroy Issues Ordinance To Meet Emergency

SIMLA, August 26.

Drastic restrictions on foreigners in India are imposed in Ordinance No. 1 of 1939, issued today, by the Viceroy, and published in a "Gazette of India", Extraordinary.

The Ordinance, in its preamble, states that an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the imposition of restrictions on the entry of foreigners into British India, their presence therein and their departure therefrom. Power is given to the Central Government to make provision for prohibiting, regulating or restricting the entry, presence or departure of foreigners. The orders made under the Ordinance may provide that the foreigner:—

(a) Shall not enter British India, or shall enter British India only at such times and by such route and at such port or place, and subject to the observance of such conditions on arrival as may be prescribed;

(b) shall not depart from British India, or shall depart only at such times and by such route and from such port or place and subject to the observance of such conditions on departure as may be prescribed;

(c) shall not remain in British India or in any prescribed area therein;

(d) shall remove himself to, and remain in, such area in British India as may be prescribed;

(e) shall comply with such conditions as may be prescribed or specified:—

(i) requiring him to reside in a particular place,

(ii) imposing any restrictions on his movements,

(iii) requiring him to furnish such proof of his identity and to report such particulars to such authority in such manner and at such time and place as may be prescribed or specified,

(iv) requiring him to allow his photograph and finger impressions to be taken and to furnish specimens of his handwriting and signature to such authority, and at such time and place as may be prescribed or specified.

(v) prohibiting him from association with persons of a prescribed or specified description,

(vi) prohibiting him from engaging in activities of a prescribed or specified description,

(vii) prohibiting him from using or possessing prescribed or specified articles, or

(viii) otherwise regulating his conduct in any such particular as may be prescribed or specified,

(ix) shall enter into a bond with or without sureties for the due observance of, or as an alternative to, the enforcement of, any or all prescribed or specified restrictions or conditions, or

(x) shall be arrested and detained or confined.

PENALTY

The penalty clause provides for imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years with or without fine.

The provisions of the Ordinance are in addition to the provisions of the Foreigners Act 1864, the Registration of Foreigners Act 1939 and of any other enactment for the time-being in force.

An order under the Ordinance published in the same Gazette provides, "inter alia", that no foreigner shall, without the permission in writing of the civil authority, enter any premises relating to or be employed in or in connection with (a) any undertaking for the supply to Giverment or to the public of light, petroleum, power or water or (b) any other undertaking which may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government.—A.P.

RAJEN BABU'S REJOINDER TO SUBHAS' STATEMENT

RANCHI, Aug. 25.

Continuing his statement in reply to Mr. Subhas' statement on the decision of the Congress Working Committee regarding the executive of the Bengal P. C. C., Dr. Rajendra Prasad says: "Another fact which Shri Subhas Chandra Bose mentions relates to the appointment of the election tribunal of U. P He says that it was appointment of the election tribunal of U. P. He says that it was appointed after July 31 which is not a fact The new article relating to the tribunal in the A. I. C. C. constitution is modelled on a similar article in the U. P. P. C. C. constitution which has been in force for some months before the Bombay A. I. C. C. meeting. The election tribunal had been appointed for the province in February last, fulfilling the condition laid down in the new article at Bombay. After the Bombay meeting a meeting of the U. P. P. C. C. Council was held on July 5/6 and the appointment of same persons who had been appointed in February as the election tribunal was confirmed.

The General Secretary of the A. I. C. C. sent round a circular to all Provincial Committees asking them to appoint tribunals under the terms of the amended constitution. This was sent to the U. P. P. C. C. who pointed out that they had already made an appointment under the terms of the amended constitution. The Executive Council meets again on July 7/8 and after considering the correspondence which passed between the Secretaries of the A I. C. C. and the U. P. P. C. C. recorded a resolution that as the appointment had already been made under the terms of the amended constitution no further step was necessary.—A. P.

RAJASAHEB OF HATHURA GRANTED BAIL

LUCKNOW, Aug. 26.

The Chief Court to-day granted bail to the Rajasaheb of Hathura, who was arrested in the Hathura Rani shooting case, on furnishing two securities of Rs. 50,000 each and a personal bond for Rs. 1,00,000.

The Court, however, rejected Government's application which sought cancellation of the bail of the Rajamata of Hathura, who was also arrested in the same connection and subsequently bailed out by the Sessions Judge.—United Press.

S. AFRICA NOT TO BE NEUTRAL

(Continued from page 19)

cation from Herr Hitler last night.—Reuter.

Board's Ban On Transfer Of Br. Ship

LONDON, August 26.

The Board of Trade has issued a warning stating that the sanction of the Board is required for any transfer of a British ship other than a ship registered in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Eire, India and Burma.

CLOSED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

It is officially announced that the Tower of London Jewel House, Windsor Castle State Department and Kensington Palace State Department have been closed until further notice. Crown jewels and other treasures at the Tower are being moved to a place of safety.—Reuter.

S. African Union Not To Be Neutral

MARITZBURG, Aug. 26.

There has never been a grosser libel, declared Mr. Clarkson, Minister of Public Works, replying to the suggestion that the Cabinet has decided on neutrality. He added General Hertzog has taken his stand with the Canadian Prime Minister.—Reuter.

NO ADJUSTMENT OF DOLLAR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

Mr. Hanes, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, states that the Treasury is not considering adjustment of the dollar in view of the sharp drop in Sterling. —Reuter

BRITISH GOLD HOLDINGS REDUCED

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

Bankers estimate British gold holdings have been reduced to about 450 million Sterling, but British financial measures are expected to end or at least reduce the gold drain.—Reuter.

WHAT DENMARK PASSENGER SAW FROM AIR LINER

PARIS, August 25.

Naval forces on the German side of the North Sea were seen from a Dutch air liner to-day, according to a passenger, who arrived here from Denmark. The air liner, 'en route' to Amsterdam, skirted the Danish-German Frontier and keeping at a respectable distance and at a considerable height, flew past Heligoland. The passenger stated that between the two islands, there were twenty-five or thirty vessels at anchor and another getting up steam.—Reuter.

German Secretary Of State's Plane Fired At State Secretary

BERLIN, August 25.

The "Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung" publishes a special edition giving with big headlines a German News Agency report that a plane in which the German Secretary of State Herr Stuckhardt was travelling was fired at by a Pole.—Reuter.

Protecting Bank Of England's Gold Reserves?

PARIS, August 25.

The British Government have informed the French Government that the Exchange Equalisation Fund has temporarily ceased to intervene in the Foreign Exchange Market.

It was explained that the decision was taken to protect the Bank of England gold reserves.

The British Government judged it unwise at present to sacrifice the smallest part of the Nation's war treasure for the maintenance of the Sterling-Dollar rate around par.

It is learned that France has given Britain entire assistance in carrying out the necessary transactions.—Reuter.

MARSEILLES, August 26.

German Luft-Hansa Company's staff have evacuated their premises at Marignane airport and returned to Berlin.—Reuter.

WARSAW, August 26.

The "Luxenord Express" arrived with most of its windows broken after its journey across Germany.—Reuter.

GERMANS IN CITY ORDERED TO GIVE UP ARMS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It is understood that all the Germans in Bombay were ordered yesterday by Government to surrender all arms and ammunition in their possession by 5 P.M. last evening.

EUROPEAN CRISIS TELLS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nearly thirty passengers due to leave Bombay for England in the P. and O. mail liner "Strathallan" on Saturday afternoon cancelled their passages at the last minute owing to the international situation. There was an atmosphere of suppressed excitement on board and the latest situation in Europe was the subject of general discussion among the passengers.

Most of those who cancelled their passages were Indian students proceeding to England for higher studies.

H. M. S. "Liverpool," the Royal Navy 96,40-ton cruiser arrived in Bombay on Saturday on her first visit to this port.

RAINFALL IN DISTS. OF JAMNAGAR STATE

(From Our Correspondent)

JAMNAGAR, Aug 26.

It rained for two and a quarter hours, the sky showed signs of more rain.

Rain reports have been received from throughout the State. The districts representing Amran and Kandorna and Atkot Barwala are more hopeful of rainfall. People are finding great relief due to timely rainfall.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN RAJKOT AND ENVIRONS

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Aug. 26.

For the last 27 hours there has been continuous rainfall here with a short break. Upto the time of wiring, it was raining. In all the rainfall measured about 3 inches. Khirasra and surrounding villages of Rajkot also were fortunate to have some rainfall. It is still raining and the sky is cloudy. So, it is expected the rainfall will continue, at least for some hours.

STOP PRESS

CABINET DISCUSSIONS

LONDON, August 26.

The Cabinet dispersed at 20-52, after the meeting had lasted two hours 22 minutes.

The Cabinet will meet again to-morrow morning.—Reuter.

NUREMBERG CONGRESS ABANDONED

BERLIN, August 26.

It is officially announced that the Party Congress at Nuremberg will not take place.—Reuter.

HITLER'S PROPOSALS TO BRITAIN

Roosevelt Appeals To Hitler Again

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

President Roosevelt has again appealed to Herr Hitler.

His second appeal followed receipt of acceptance of his proposals by President Moscicki.

He says that all the world Prays that Germany too will accept these proposals.

In his second appeal after informing Herr Hitler of President Moscicki's reply, President Roosevelt continued:

"Your Excellency has repeatedly publicly stated that the aims and objects sought by the German Reich were just and reasonable. In reply to my message the President of Poland has made it plain that the Polish Government is willing upon the basis set forth in my message to agree to solve the controversy which has arisen between Poland and Germany by direct negotiation of conciliation.

Countless human lives can yet be saved and hope may still be restored that the nations of the modern world may even now construct the foundation for a peaceful and happier relationship if you and the Government of the Reich agree to pacific means of settlement accepted by Poland. All the world prays that Germany too will accept."

Moscicki's Reply

President Moscicki in his reply spoke of his appreciation of President Roosevelt's "most important and noble message" and added that he would like to emphasise that the Polish Government always consider direct negotiations between Governments as the most appropriate method of solving difficulties—a method all the more fitting when employed between neighbouring countries—and consider likewise the method of conciliation by a third power, "as disinterested and impartial as Your Excellency" would be a just and equitable method of solution of the controversies between nations.

It was with the latter principle in view that Poland concluded non-aggression Pacts with Germany and U.S.S.R.

President Moscicki then continued "while naturally wishing to avoid even a semblance of availing myself of this occasion to raise a point at issue I nevertheless consider it my duty to point out that in this crisis it is not Poland who is demanding concessions from any other country. It is therefore only natural that Poland agrees to refrain from any positive act of hostility provided the other power also agrees to refrain from any such act direct on indirect."

The President concluded by expressing his ardent wish that President Roosevelt's appeal might contribute to the general appeasement which the peoples of the world so sorely need to return once more to the blessed path of progress and civilisation.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT ASKED TO INTERVENE?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

President Moscicki is held here to have indirectly suggested that President Roosevelt might himself be the conciliator

When Mr. Stephen Early, President's Secretary was asked what would happen if the President were so requested Mr. Early replied that that the bridge would be crossed when it was reached.

The State Department spokesman said that the President was highly gratified at the Polish reply.

Henderson Flies With Message To London

AMERICAN JOURNAL ON FUEHRER'S TERMS

Roosevelt Appeals Again: Hitler's Speech Abandoned

President Roosevelt has appealed to Hitler again TO SAVE PEACE, following the acceptance of his proposals by the Polish President. He says that THE WORLD PRAYS THAT GERMANY WILL AVERT BLOODSHED BY ADOPTING METHOD OF DIRECT NEGOTIATION AND CONCILIATION.

According to the latest message, Hitler has cancelled the Tannenberg ceremony, to spare the feelings of the Soviet, and his much-advertised speech on Sunday, will not come off.

HENDERSON'S MISSION

Sir Nevile Henderson is flying to London to report to Lord Halifax the latest developments. Much significance is attached to his visit, as he is reported to be carrying some proposals from Hitler.

The "New York Times" gives a broad hint that Hitler is reported to be willing to negotiate on President Roosevelt's basis, if the return of Danzig and the Corridor strip is conceded.

HENDERSON MAY RAISE HOPE

LONDON, August 25.

The news of Sir Nevile Henderson's return to London has brought in political circles the hope that perhaps some move is afoot which break the deadlock and the now accelerating drift towards disaster.

It is clear that Sir Nevile Henderson is bringing proposals or questions requiring answer from Britain.

An official German news-agency communique states "by reason of the tense situation the solemn ceremony arranged for Sunday at Tannenberg will not take place.

Sir Nevile Henderson is flying to London tomorrow to report to Lord Halifax

German Embassy has advised all Germans to leave Britain immediately or as soon as possible.

All German journalists in London have been recalled.

While noting the extreme gravity of the situation French circles believe that Herr Hitler was perhaps morally obliged to call off the Tannenberg rally because of its painful associations for Russians says a Paris telegram.

Keen interest is displayed in the papers in what Sir Nevile Henderson will have to say when he returns to London following his meeting with Herr Hitler, although the cancellation of the Tannenberg Ceremony is featured with equal prominence.

The "Daily Mail" and "News Chronicle" both refer editorially by rumour that Hitler hinted vaguely at the possibility of some form of conference but the "Daily Mail" adds it is essential not to be misled by any facile optimism.

TURKISH CABINET MEETS

United Front Of Balkan Entente

The Turkish Cabinet Council had a vital three-hour meeting. President Ineunu and Chief of the General Staff Tchakmak, attended.

The Canada Air Force Units have ordered to be prepared to move to war stations. Announces the Minister of Defence.

A marked change in the Japanese sentiment towards Britons in Shanghai is noted since the Russo-German rapprochement.

Despite uninterrupted diplomatic activity there is hitherto no precise indication in regard to Turkey's attitude to the present crisis.

Balkan "Entente" Envoys conferred at length, and afterwards saw Sarajoglu individually. Political observers here believe that the Envoys reviewed the eventual adoption of a Common Front by the Balkan States.

BRITISH REPLY TO KING LEOPOLD

The British Government reply to King Leopold's peace appeal says it is always ready to do everything possible to help settle international disputes by free negotiations and adds that acquiescence in imposition of settlement by force or threat of force can only better the efforts of those who try to establish international order in which peace can be upheld and justice rendered without violation of any state's rights or independence.

Plans For Americans To Leave Europe

President Roosevelt has sent a cable to King Leopold saying that the United States supports his efforts for peace.

Comprehensive arrangements have been made to evacuate American citizens from Europe in the event of war, announced the state department

Five hundred passengers, mostly Americans, who are leaving Poland owing to the crisis, are aboard the

(Continued On Page 22)

HITLER WILLING TO DISCUSS

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

Headlines in the "New York Times" run "Hitler is Reported to be willing to talk on President Roosevelt Basis if Danzig's Return And Corridor Strip Are Conceded; Britain, France, Poland, Firmly Push War Plans."—Reuter.

Daladier's Broadcast To His People

We Won't Submit To Reign Of Injustice

PARIS, Aug. 25.

BROADCASTING TO THE NATION TO-NIGHT M. DALADIER SAID THAT TO AVOID WAR HE WOULD DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE AND HE WOULD NEVER CEASE MAKING AN APPEAL TO THE REASON OF ALL PEOPLES.

Continuing he said, "We did everything to make the negotiations with Soviet Russia a success and we thought they would end happily when, suddenly reversing her policy and doctrine, Russia signed a pact with Germany, a pact that enables her to defect from the obligations dictated by her policy.

In these solemn hours for world destiny let us hope that in spite of everything wisdom and reason will finally triumph. But if all our efforts remain useless we appeal to your courage and determination not to undergo servitude. We want to remain free. We want peace but we cannot be expected to submit to the behests of violence and a reign of injustice.

Poland Jubilant Over Signing Of Treaty

WARSAW Aug. 26.

The News of the signature of the Anglo-Polish alliance has been greeted with the greatest enthusiasm in political circles.

An official spokesman described the alliance as a factor of fundamental importance for the political structure of Europe.

After showing that Poland's attitude to Danzig is unaltered the spokesman said that German propaganda had made it clear it is Germany's intention to cast the responsibility for war on Poland and proceeded to quote a large number of alleged acts of German provocations.—Reuter.

"NO COMPETITIVE DEVALUATION"

WASHINGTON, August 25.

Announcing that Britain has notified the United States of the withdrawal of support of Sterling, Mr. Hanes, Acting Secretary of the Treasury declared that the United States Treasury does not consider British action as a competitive devaluation but the step is necessitated by recent heavy gold losses.—Reuter.

SHIP'S DEPARTURE HELD UP

HONGKONG, Aug. 26.

The departure of the "Entrick" has been indefinitely postponed but she must stand by ready to leave at one hour's notice.

PEACE UNTIL MONDAY

COPENHAGEN, August 26.

Peace until Monday is the keynote of to-day's atmosphere in Berlin, according to firsthand information by telephone from the German capital.

Sir Nevile Henderson's nalt-hour talk with the Fuehrer was the bright spot in a day of relative calm.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA, August 26.—Mr. M S Aney, President-elect of the Anti-Communal Award Conference to be held here to-morrow arrived here this morning by the Nagpur Mail.—United Press.

"CALL TO PRAYER"

Rev. Canon Fortesque's Appeal To Christians In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Rev. Canon Fortesque, Bishop's Commissary, Bombay, has issued the following "Call to Prayer":—

"In the absence of our Bishop please may I call all my Christian brethren, nay, all people of good-will, to repair to their places of worship on Sunday to pray to Almighty God that peace may be maintained among us. In the Cathedral at 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion with Special Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the maintenance of peace will be offered. In the evening at 6-30 the Service will commence with English Hymnal No. 560 Part I and II (the National Anthem) to be sung as a prayer. Then will follow immediately two minutes' silence to Almighty God that He will pour out His Spirit of Peace into the hearts of all mankind. At the end of the silence the following prayer will be offered.

Almighty God, from Whom all thoughts of truth and peace proceed, kindle we pray Thee in the hearts of all men the true love of peace, and guide with Thy pure and peaceable Wisdom those who take counsel for the nations of the earth, that in tranquillity Thy Kingdom may go forward until the earth is filled with the knowledge of Thy love, through Christ our Lord. Amen.

WAR AND INDIAN INDUSTRIES

No Adequate Reserves

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 26.

"If war broke out Indian industries would collapse for want of essential supplies as they had not prepared for the eventuality of war by getting reserve supplies," said Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, an ex-Minister and an industrial magnet in the course of an interview.

He opined that Indian industries could not carry on for more than three months with the existing stocks. The most essential supplies for our factories had to be imported from foreign countries and no arrangement had been made to stock reserves. These supplies during the last Great War came from Japan but on this occasion that too was not possible.

Sir J. P. emphasised that the problem should be tackled by provincial Governments. Closing of industries would not only raise the problem of unemployment but would also stop civil supplies. Industries were transferred subject and provincial Governments should take steps to help industries. He knew that in Cawnpore not a single mill would be able to go on in the event of war. Provincial Governments should therefore, try to help mills securing loans and also otherwise finance them for obtaining surplus supplies.

Three Prominent People Dead

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Deaths occurred of Arthur Melland Asquith, Sir William Fry and Alfred Manning Foster.

PATNA, August 26.—An enthusiastic reception was accorded to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on his arrival at the Patna station this morning by the Delhi Express. Thousands of people including kisans, students, labourers and Congressmen thronged the station long before the arrival of the train.—United Press.

Hitler Cancels Speech Programme

(Continued From Page 21)

Polish liner "Batory,'?' which called here "en route" from Gdynia to New York.

The Italian liner "Esperia," which was due to leave Alexandria to-day, sailed yesterday without passengers or cargo.

The price of petrol has been raised by 40 per cent in Rome.

GERMAN VESSELS ASKED TO RETURN

There are more indications in Britain of the growing European tension.

German vessels loading in north-east ports to-day received instructions from their owners to return not later than to-morrow. One vessel left without cargo.

Homeward bound Britons have trebled in number. Arrivals at Croydon airport were 1,500, disembarking from airliners which had left people lining up at French airports. Continental escorted tours from England have been cancelled until further notice.

Approximately 240 motor coaches converted into ambulance are now available in London passenger transport garages.

POLICE GUARDS ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Extra Police Guards have been placed in all buildings of importance throughout the country following the discovery by Scotland yard of a new I. R. A. plot to make a concerted attack on Government buildings. In London the admiralty, Home Office, Ministry of transport and war office are specially protected.

It is understood that I. R. A. agents in England have been instructed to take advantage of the present period of crisis.

No Response From German Phone Exchange

The Governor of Malta has been empowered to prevent export of certain commodities, mainly food stocks, of which, according to an official announcement, there are sufficient for several months.

Troops in Spanish towns near Gibraltar have been confined to barracks.

Large concentration of troops is reported in the vicinity of Sanroque. About seven miles North-East of Gibraltar, the number of men digging trenches on neutral ground has considerably increased.

All Italians in Gibraltar with the exception of the Consul, and staff have been asked to leave.

German Telephone exchanges, notably those of Berlin, Duesseldorf and Prague have not answered calls from Holland for some time.

Government is sending a steamer fullspeed to Marseilles to repatriate Egyptians from France.

About 200 British and American women and children left Hong Kong for Manila. A number of German residents have booked their passage home.

The Anglo-French military mission left for Leningrad at 12-30 a. m.

War Measures In Dominions

The Canadian Minister of Defence, Mr. Mackenzie, announced that the leave of all members of permanent forces has been cancelled.

In Australia comprehensive National Security Regulations have been gazetted to provide emergency powers for, "inter alia," protection of defence works and Government property. They also provide for requisition of goods, vehicles and for the taking over of control of ships, aircraft and land undertakings.

"Our leaders in Parliament will decide the course of action when the time comes," declared Mr. Kemp, Minister of Lands of South Africa, in a speech here.

He added that the Union of South Africa was a free country with Sovereign Independence, but he did not doubt that every Afrikander would defend his country.

POLISH PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO KING

President Moscicki has addressed the following telegram to King George:—

"At the moment when our two Governments have just attached their signatures to the document which is intended to strengthen still further the relations of friendship existing between Poland and the United Kingdom, I wish to express to Your Majesty my profound conviction that this agreement, which creates new bonds between our countries will contribute to consolidate in the world the great principles of Equity and Justice.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS BANNED

THE HAGUE, Aug. 26.

Foreign warships have been prohibited from entering Dutch territorial waters in Europe.—Reuter.

ANGLO-POLISH AGREEMENT

Immediate Help In Case Of Attack

LONDON, August 25.

A Foreign Office statement says that the agreement replaces and gives formal effect to the Provisional Agreement reached between the United Kingdom and Poland during Col. Beck's visit to London last Spring and announced in the House of Commons on April 6.

It adds that it is a source of lively satisfaction to both Governments that the negotiations for the present agreement have been so speedily and satisfactorily concluded.

Article One provides, should one of the contracting parties become engaged in hostilities with a European Power in consequence of aggression by the latter, the other contracting party will immediately give the party engaged in hostilities all support and assistance in its power.

Article Two states that the provisions of Article One will also apply in the event of any action by a European Power which clearly threatened directly or indirectly the independence of one of the contracting parties and was of such a nature that the party in question considered it vital to resist it with armed forces. Should one of the contracting parties become engaged in hostilities with a European Power in consequence of action by that Power which threatened the independence or neutrality of another European State in such a way as to constitute a clear menace to the security of that contracting party, the provisions of Article One will apply without prejudice however to the rights of the other European State concerned.

Article Three provides, should a European Power attempt to undermine the independence of one of the contracting parties by processes of economic penetration or any other way, the contracting parties will support each other in resistance of such attempts. Should the European Power concerned thereupon embark on hostilities against one of the contracting parties, the provisions of Article One will apply.

Article Four states that methods of applying the undertakings of mutual assistance are to be established between competent Naval, Military and Air authorities of the contracting parties.

Article Five provides for the exchange of complete and speedy information concerning any development, which might threaten the Independence of the contracting parties.

Article Six lays down that the contracting parties should communicate with each other in an undertaking of assistance against aggression which they have already given or may in future give to other States.

Article Seven provides that should the contracting parties be engaged in hostilities in consequence of the application of the present agreement, they will not conclude an armistice or treaty of peace, except by mutual agreement.

Article Eight provides that the agreement will remain in force for five years, subject to six months notice and denunciation.—Reuter.

Military Measures In France

Possibility Of A National Government

PARIS, August 24.

While men are hurrying to join Units all over France to-day, the Cabinet met under M. Lebrun and unanimously approved new military measures taken by M. Daladier.

According to well-informed circles, members of the Government attached less importance to the text of the German-Soviet Pact than to the underlying intentions of the negotiators. What concerned them most was to discover whether the Pact was an excuse for Russia to retire into isolation or a real agreement for collaboration between the countries.

The possibility of the formation of a National Government if the situation worsens, is being discussed in Government circles, following a meeting of the Council. M. Daladier would precede such a step by appealing for national unity. Private vehicles are being requisitioned. Special trains are running from termini for reservists. long distance telephones are reserved for official communications. Families are evacuating Paris and aeroplanes and trains to England are crowded.

The streets are nevertheless calm and there is no sign of nervousness but there is clear evidence that the country is standing unanimously behind the Government.—Reuter.

ORDINANCE FOR HESSIAN CLOTH PRICE CONTROL

CALCUTTA Aug. 25

An extraordinary issue of the Calcutta Gazette published this morning announces the promulgation by Governor of Bengal of the Bengal Hessian Cloth Futures Ordinance 1939 fixing the minimum rate relating to hessian cloth futures contract at not less than Rs. 8/4.

The Ordinance extends to the whole of Bengal and comes into immediate force.

The penalty for contravention of the minimum rate is imprisonment upto one year or fine upto a thousand rupees or both.—A. P.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Sud 12, 1995
Muslim: Rajab 11, 1358
Parsi: Aspandad 26, 1303
Hightide: 10-56; 22-52.
Lowtide: 6h 33m.
Sunrise: 6h 22m
Sunset: 6h 58m.
TUESDAY, August 28.
Cocoanut Day: Public Holiday, Banks closed.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Living the Higher Life" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

FLAG SALUTATION AT SEWREE

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, the monthly National Flag Salutation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) on the open maidan between B. D. D. Cement Chawl No. 7 and 8 Sewri. Sjt. J. C. Maitra will unfurl the flag, and prominent Congress workers will speak.

PROTEST AGAINST DISCIPLINARY ACTION

A public meeting and black flag demonstration of citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Chowpatty sands to protest against disciplinary action against Congress leaders and arrest of Labour leaders.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA THOZHILALI SEVA SANGHAM

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Keraleeya Thozhilali Seva Sangham will be held in J. K. Building, Gamdevi to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m.

LORRY DRIVERS' MEETING

A public meeting of the Lorry Drivers in Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Argayle Road, Wadi Bunder. The meeting will sanction the formation of the union, elect its office-bearers and draw up the Lorry Drivers' demands. Dr. M. R. Shetty will preside and Mrs. Maniben Mulji, Messrs. Abdul Rehman Mitha, J. R. Shastri, Rizvi and others will address the meeting.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society, a discourse followed by Seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building (opp. Portuguese Church) Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the King George English High School, Dadar, when Mr. Gajanan Patil will move that "Uniformity of School Text Books is Desirable" and Mr. Alfred B. Arlick will lead the opposition. Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar will preside.

MEETING POSTPONED

The public hereby is informed that the meeeing to be held at 6 p.m. at Framjee Cowasjee Institute (Old Wellington Cinema) Dhobi Talao to-morrow (Monday) is postponed.

SETH GOKULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL

The 22nd annual social gathering of the past and present boarders of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Pathshala Hall. Prof. D. B. Naik, M.A., B.Sc., will preside.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSI UNION

A meeting of the University Students' Parsi Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. at the Master's Tutorial High School.

SHRI VADNAGARA NAGAR MANDAL

The ordinary general meeting of Shri Vadnagara Nagar Mandal, Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Mani Nagar Nivas, A/58, Pannalal Terraces, Grant Road

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Mr. Pratapbhai Yagnik will relate stories and entertain boys and girls today (Sunday) at Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar, at 8-30 a.m. after the programme of games.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Jesse James." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"A Girl Must Live". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

METRO—"The Hardys Ride High." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Four Feathers." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

NEM EMPIRE—"Pukar." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Algiers". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Durga." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 1-45 p.m.

WEST END—"Adhuri Kahani." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 1-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Pukar." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 1-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Sapera." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Sadhana." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 1-45 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 1 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Pukar." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday and Saturday at 1-30 p.m.

EDWARD—"Frankenstein". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday Morning at 10 a.m.

MAJESTIC—"Netaji Palkar." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 1-45 p.m.

PLAZA—"Raja Shriyal." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 1-45 p.m.

BANDRA TALKIES—"You Can't Take It With You." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PALACE—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY

Under the auspices of the above Institute there will be a public discussion on: "Whether Homogenious or Composite Working Comittee is the need of the Congress to-day", to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. in the Institute's Library Hall, near Opera House.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Mr. K. B. Manavi will preside and speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers.

LOKMANYA SEVA SANGH PARLE

Public lecture by Babasaheb Khaparde on "Present Politics" at 9-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION

The half-yearly general meeting of the above Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the registered office of the Association.

SRI RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ, PAREL

In connection with the reorganisation of the above Samaj, an informal conference of the members, old and new, and sympathisers of the Samaj, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ

A special lecture will be held in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jiwanji Lane, Bombay 2, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Moti Chandra, M.A., Ph.D., Curator, the Prince of Wales Museum, will speak on "Survey of Mogul Paintings" with the aid of Epideiscope.

Prof. V. G. Rao, will preside.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Due to interruption of several wires between Surat and Ahmedabad, traffic to and from Gujarat, Kathiawar and Karachi is subject to delay.

"VEDIC DHARMA"

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Matunga Lady Jamshedji Road, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when Shri Pandit Vijayshanker will deliver a public lecture on "Vedic Dharma".

"THE SACRED THREAD"

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Girgaum, Kakadwadi, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.), when Shri Pandit Vijayshankerji will deliver a public lecture on "What is Sacred Thread"?

ALL SAINTS DAY

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, a public meeting will be held at the Sir Jivanji Modi Hall, Apollo Street, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the All Saints Day of the Parsis.

A special condolence resolution will be passed mourning the sad loss by the death of Sir Hormusji C. D. Adenwalla, followed by short speeches by Ervad Hormuzdiar Dinshaw Unwalla and Ervad Navroz Dinshaw Minocherhomji on the significance of the All Saints Day.

Dr. Eruch J. S. Taraporewalla B.A., Ph.D., will preside.

RESTRICTED LIGHTS EXPERIMENT

City Preparing For Emergency

Pedestrians and motorists will gain some experience to-night (Sunday) as to how to manoeuvre in restricted lights during emergencies. An experiment will be made near the triangle formed connecting Phalton Road, Carnac Road and Hornby Road. The object of the experiment is to find out the absolute minimum lighting which may be permitted on roads compatible with safety of pedestrians and vehicular traffic. All the motorists approaching the area are requested by the authorities to drive with their side lights only and with particular care and pay attention to police on duty who will give warning to vehicles as they approach. Experiments will be made by the B.E.S. and T. Co. and the Gas Co., officials which will be watched by the representatives of the Police Department.

UNION OF GOVT. SERVANTS

A meeting of compounders serving in Government hospitals and dispensaries will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. at Ramji Keshavjee's Wadi, Lohar Chawl. Dr. M. N. Nagarsheth will preside.

SAMAST NAGAR MANDAL

A gathering of the Mandal under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Divetia will assemble to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. Muzafarabad Hall to congratulate Mr. Indravadan Mehta on his appointment as Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay and to wish long and happy life to Mr. Mojilal Pandya on his retirement from the Netherland Banks.

MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION AT ANDHERI

Under the auspices of the above Committee, there will be a flag salutation ceremony to-day (Sunday) at Andheri near Nagardas Road at 8 a.m.

CHARITY TRUSTEES' MEETING

A meeting of Trustees of Charitable Institutions owning immovable properties in Bombay and the Suburbs will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the levy of the property tax and to make a representation to Government to exempt the income from such properties from the said tax.

MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION AT THE CONGRESS HOUSE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C. will unfurl the National Flag.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

That death was due to a homicidal stab wound in the chest, involving both the lungs was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held on Gulam Sarwar Khudabax.

The jury added that the wound was inflicted by Wallidad Mohammadbuksh (who has absconded) by means of a long knife and that he ought to be prosecuted for murder under Sec. 302 I. P. Code.

Alliakbar Mohommad deposed that he knew both the deceased and the accused very well. On Friday at about 10 p.m. the witness saw the deceased and the accused exchanging hot words. The accused Wallidad rushed into a tea shop in Frere Road and returned with a long knife.

The accused having given a jerk to the shop keeper jumped out and stabbed the deceased.

Ghulam Hussain Ali was charged to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with travelling to India on an alleged forged Emergency Certificate.

The police, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody stated that the accused was arrested yesterday evening in consequence of a wire from the British Consul at Basrah stating that the accused was travelling to India on a forged Emergency Certificate.

The accused was arrested on his arrival in Bombay from Basrah by the s.s. "Bankura".

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody.

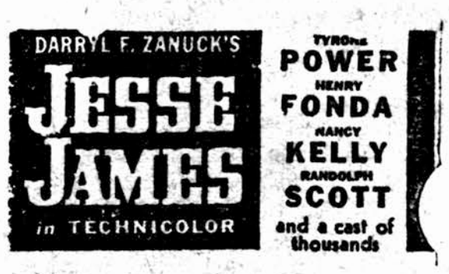
KANNADA NADA HABBA CELEBRATION

With a view to celebrate the national festival of the Karnatak in a suitable manner, a meeting of the representatives of all the Karnatak Associations in Bombay has been arranged to be held at the Ramachandra M. Bhatt High School, near Parel Tram Station to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in order to form a Nada Habba Committee and to consider measures necessary for a successful celebration.

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYAPEETH

Hall tickets of the different examinations of the Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth can be had from the Hindi Pracharaks of the different classes. The Examinees may take them from the pracharaks. The Examinations will be held on September 10, at the places mentioned in the Hall ticket

LAST FEW DAYS ONLY!



AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M. CAPITOL

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
GEORGE ROBEY
MARGARET LOCKWOOD in
A GIRL MUST LIVE
(A Gainsborough Picture released by 20th Century-Fox!)
Wit—Girls SONGS!

THE BEST
Devotional, That is
Running in The Town;

SHREE RANJIT'S SENSATIONAL:

Sant Tulsidas

Directed By: JAYANT DESAI

Starring:
PAGNIS, VASANTI, LEELA
CHITNIS, K. DATEY

10 Tenth great week

OPERA HOUSE

DAILY: 4, 7 & 10 P M.

Sat., Sun. & Tuesday being Cocoanut Day at 1 p.m.

"THE GREAT MOGHUL"
(or PUKAR)
RULES

FROM THREE THEATRES!

MINERVA'S MAGNIFICENT HISTORICAL PICTURE AT

NEW EMPIRE
ONE WEEK—3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

CENTRAL
ONE WEEK—4, 7 & 10 P.M.
HOLIDAY MATINEES AT 1-30

MINERVA
FOR THE RUN
DAILY: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.
HOLIDAY MATINEES AT 1-30

Matinee on Tuesday

HUMAN STORY

AND MODERN

That explains the Popularity of

Durga

BOMBAY TALKIES'
RURAL, LYRICAL ROMANCE

Starring:
DEVIKA RANI
WITH
RAMA SHUKUL

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY & TUESDAY: 1-45 P.M.

ROXY

PROTEST AGAINST ACTION ON SUBHAS BOSE

B. P. C. C.'s Appeal To Working Committee For Independent Tribunal: Office Of President Kept Vacant Pending Decision Of High Command

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee at an emergent meeting this evening adopted a resolution by 57 against 17 votes, deploring the resolution of the Congress Working Committee removing Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose from the office of the President of the Provincial Congress Committee, reaffirming its full confidence in Mr. Bose, whose leadership "for the successful prosecution of Congress work in Bengal was indispensable," and requesting the Working Committee to reconsider and rescind this decision in view of the country-wide resentment against it.

By another resolution, the Council deplored the recent decision of the Congress Working Committee declaring null and void the election of the Executive Council of the Provincial Congress Committee on July 26 last and the Bengal election tribunal. It requested the Working Committee to reconsider the above decision, or if that is not possible, to give the Council another chance of electing a fresh tribunal, since the provincial election tribunal of the United Provinces P.C.C. was also elected after July 31.

APPEAL FOR TRIBUNAL

The third resolution opined that, in view of the fact that the infliction of punishment on ground of indicipline ought to be the function of Judiciary, a tribunal should be appointed unanimously, or by three-fourths majority of the A.-I.C.C., to decide all questions of disciplinary action against A.-I.C.C. members; and pending the formation of such a tribunal, all disciplinary action already taken against A.-I.C.C. members should be suspended and no further disciplinary action should be taken except by the above tribunal

"EXPLOIT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION."

Other resolutions adopted at the meeting reiterated its strong opposition to the theory of homogenous Cabinet, suggested the convening of a special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and a special session of the Congress at an early date to review the present international situation and take necessary steps for utilising the present situation to India's advantage as also to restore unity within the Congress. Pain was expressed at the remarks made by Mahatma Gandhi that the disciplinary action taken against Mr. Subhas Bose was the mildest possible, and a request was made to all elective Congress Committees in Bengal to give their opinion on the two decisions of the Working Committee.

A special session of the Bengal Provincial Conference was also announced to be held towards the end of September next for considering questions of the release of political prisoners, the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Act, international situation, etc.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE KEPT VACANT

The Council further resolved that, pending final decision of the Working Committee, the office of the President of the Provincial Congress Committee should be kept vacant and all business of the B.P.C.C. should be transacted in consultation with Mr. Subhas Bose.

The meeting which was presided over by Mr. Rajen Dev continued for four hours and was attended by Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, a member of the Congress Working Committee, Mr. Kiran Sanker Roy and his group.—United Press.

FODDER CONTROL IN SHOLAPUR

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Bombay Fodder and Grain Control Ordinance, 1939, the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to direct that no fodder of any kind shall be removed from any local areas of the Sholapur district without the permission of the Collector.

A little boy, after his first day at school, was questioned as to what happened at his first day.

"Nothing much," he said, "except that a lady there who didn't know how to spell 'cat' asked me how; and I told her."

IN LIFE OR DEATH

LET US REMAIN COMRADES!

SAGAR'S MOST EMOTIONAL DRAMA

Comrades
or
JIVAN SATHI

Starring:
SURENDRA, MAYA, HARISH, JYOTI, SANKATHA, ADVANI

Director:
NANDALAL JASHAVANTLAL

SHORTLY AT
PATHE

MOTHER'S HEART REVOLTED!

TO SAVE HER OWN YOUNG & BEAUTIFUL DAUGHTER, BECAUSE THE FATHER HAD GIVEN HER AWAY IN MARRIAGE TO AN OLD MILLIONAIRE!

—AND—

★ BEING A MOTHER

WHAT DID SHE DO?

Shree RANJIT Movietone's soul-surging Social

Adhuri Kahani

("UNFINISHED TALE")

Director:
CHATURBHUJ A. DOSHI

Dialogue:
J. S. CASHYAP

Story:
G. ACHARYA

Starring:
Mrs. DURGA KHOTE, PRITHVIRAJ, ROSE, K. DATEY, ILA, LALA YAKUB, MIRA, Khatun & M. Musharraf.

Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p. m.
Sat., Sun., and Tuesday being Cocoanut Day at 1-30 p. m.

They Smash the BOX OFFICE Every Show!

AT
WEST END Talkies
Lamington Road.

Weather Report

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Aug. 26.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since 1st June	Difference from Normal
Agra	99	80	—	14.6	—3.6
Amraoti	82	75	0.3	18.3	—2.3
Akola	86	75	—	22.2	+2.2
Ahmedabad	81	77	2.7	9.9	—13.1
Ahmednagar	79	70	T	10.2	—0.2
Ambala	101	79	—	16.1	—1.4
Allahabad	89	79	1.2	30.6	+3.7
Benares	91	81	—	23.1	—3.6
Bareilly	94	81	—	20.6	—7.6
BOMBAY	81	76	1.2	45.3	—8.9
Bangalore	80	64	—	9.2	—2.4
Baroda	83	75	2.5	15.9	—
Belgaum	71	67	0.9	52.1	+19.2
Bahawalpore	105	83	—	1.3	—2.4
Bijapur	79	73	—	9.5	+1.9
Bellary	82	74	—	5.3	—0.3
Bhavnagar	80	73	8.5	21.5	+6.6
Chittagong	87	79	—	73.8	+14.0
Calcutta	92	81	—	49.7	+14.5
Cuttack	87	78	—	23.1	—10.6
Cawnpore	93	81	—	20.1	—3.2
Calicut	85	76	0.3	82.0	+3.8
Colombo	85	78	—	21.5	+5.7
Cheerapunji	80	65	—	280.5	+16.9
Cocanada	88	80	—	14.5	—0.5
Cochin	85	76	—	74.1	+11.5
Dehra Dun	91	77	—	66.5	+6.7
Delhi	99	81	—	10.6	—6.3
Dehra I. Khan	105	84	—	0.3	—4.2
Darjeeling	70	58	—	73.5	—10.4
Desa	98	77	0.1	2.5	—16.2
Dalhousie	—	—	0.2	39.8	—9.1
Fort Sandeman	97	76	—	3.3	—1.3
Gorakhpur	92	81	—	37.5	+4.7
Hyderabad (Dn.)	82	73	0.2	11.1	—5.2
Hyderabad (Sd.)	101	80	—	—	—5.3
Indore	84	72	0.1	19.8	—2.6
Jhansi	91	78	T	26.9	+1.5
Jacobabad	106	88	—	—	—2.1
Jaipur	97	82	—	6.1	—10.8
Karachi	83	75	—	0.1	—5.3
Kodaikanal	68	51	—	11.1	—3.6
Khandwa	82	72	0.2	17.5	—1.9
Lucknow	92	80	—	26.3	+1.1
Ludhiana	101	82	—	10.6	—5.9
Lahore	101	84	—	7.3	—4.6
Lyallpur	100	82	T	5.2	—2.7
Multan	107	89	—	2.6	—
Mysore	78	65	—	5.9	—2.0
Madras	100	82	—	3.1	—6.5
Marmagoa	80	74	0.5	62.5	—
Malegaon	84	72	—	15.4	+3.7
Mussoorie	72	62	T	41.7	—17.9
Mahableshwar	65	62	9.8	17.18	—44.5
Murree	73	58	0.4	19.2	—9.8
Masulipatam	94	79	—	11.6	—5.7
Mandalay	90	75	0.1	20.0	+7.7
Mangalore	84	77	T	91.1	—2.1
Mercara	65	72	0.7	73.7	—15.3
Nagpur	85	75	T	28.4	—3.9
Ootacamund	59	51	—	21.2	+0.9
Patna	91	82	—	37.4	+6.7
Peshawar	95	81	—	1.1	—2.6
Poona	78	81	0.9	12.5	—2.5
Port Blair	83	77	0.1	42.3	—7.4
Quetta	95	68	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	85	73	T	39.7	—1.3
Rawalpindi	98	72	0.6	9.1	—3.8
Rangoon	88	75	0.3	57.6	+0.5
Ratnagiri	80	78	0.4	103.1	+24.4
Rajkot	84	75	0.5	3.7	—16.4
Sialkot	97	81	—	12.0	—6.0
Sholapur	86	71	T	8.8	—3.9
Shillong	79	61	—	42.5	+0.4
Simla	73	61	—	35.1	—4.4
Surat	78	73	4.0	24.0	—7.5
Salem	95	73	—	14.6	+2.1
Trichinopoly	95	79	—	7.4	+1.5
Trivandrum	75	75	—	26.6	+2.3
Vizagapatam	91	81	—	8.5	—5.1

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26-8-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .014 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.9 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 80.9 degrees 4.2 (below normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.7 degrees 0.1 (normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 19 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours [illegible] miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10
Rain in 24 hours 1.18 inches
Total rainfall during the month 7.58 inches
Total rainfall during the year 45.29 inches
Weather remark: Rain

VIGOROUS MONSOON IN GUJARAT

POONA, August 26.

Yesterday's depression lies this morning over West Central India and South-East Rajputana and is weakening. It caused vigorous monsoon in Gujarat, where widespread moderate to heavy rain has fallen. Monsoon has also been fairly active in West Central India, Berar, Konkan, Bombay-Deccan and North Hyderabad. Rainfall occurred locally in Chota Nagpur, East Central India, Central Provinces and East Rajputana, while a few falls are reported from Bihar, East United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Baluchistan, Kashmir, South-West Rajputana, South Hyderabad and Malabar.—A.P.

BHAVNAGAR GETS 3 INCHES OF RAIN

(From Our Correspondent).
BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 25.

There was heavy downpour of rain last night. The total rainfall recorded to-day was 3 inches. Heavy showers are expected. Considerable relief has been felt by peasants and shepherds.

I understand on reliable authority that an amicable compromise has been arrived at between Durbar and Praja Parishad over the recent Municipal deadlock. According to the terms of the compromise President Bhatt will place his resignation before the Municipal Board and the Durbar will sanction expenditure for preparing the list of owners of certain property.

Highest Level Of Floods In Living Memory

River Godavari Submerges Part Of Nasik Town: Several People Drowned

NASIK, August 26.

Several people, whose number is not known, were dorwned here today in the high floods which breached the river Godavari and is still rushing into the town at various points. The very heavy rains which caused the floods have somewhat subsided now although the floods continue to ravage that part of the town which has been submerged, rendering many people homeless. The present floods are the highest in living memory.

The highest level in the river was reached yesterday morning at 9 a.m. after which the level has been falling although very slowly. Numerous people have been rendered destitute. With a view to render help to the unfortunate victims of the havoc a Committee of influential citizens and Congress workers was appointed yesterday at an urgent meeting of Congress workers and citizens summoned by Mr. M. V. Janorkar President of the City Congress Committee. Appeals for help have been issued yesterday night.—United Press.

INCESSANT RAIN IN THANA

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, August 26

The incessant rains for the last four days culminated in floods yesterday. The lowlying portions beyond the Thana creek right upto Mumbra were seen submerged in sheets of water. Motor and other vehicular traffic was considerably held up for hours together.

It is reported that a country raft passing through Thana creek met with a mishap but further details are not yet available. Hundreds of persons were seen yesterday proceeding to the Kalwan bridge to witness the rising water. Skies are still overcast and it is still raining. The Thana Municipal sweepers' huts which were already in bad condition, have been seriously damaged owing to floods, and the misery of the poor sweepers knows no bounds. The victims of the floods who have been rendered homeless are looking forward to substantial help and redress at the hands of the Thana Municipality.

Monsoon Deficiency Being Reduced

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The deficiency in Bombay's rainfall has been further reduced by the steady rain which fell throughout Friday. Though rain was falling from morning till evening the total was only a little over an inch.

Towards evening the rain cleared off and pleasant weather prevailed Saturday morning too, the weather was quite pleasant and an occasional gleam of sunshine was to be seen through the clouds.

The following is the rainfall chart for Saturday:—

	24 hours	Total
Colaba	1-18 ins.	45.28 ins
Fort	1.05 ins.	45.06 ins.
Byculla	1-37 ins	47.37 ins
Matunga	84 cents	40.47 ins.

The maximum temperature was 80.9 degrees, four degrees above normal the minimum was normal at 75.7 degrees. The rainfall is 8.85 inches below normal.

Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

WEST INDIANS BATTLE SPLENDIDLY IN FINAL TEST

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The third and the final Test match between England and West Indies ended in a draw at the Oval. England having won the first Test and the Second being a draw. the honour of the series went to the home country. This was as it should be. The home team was by far the stronger combination in every respect and thoroughly deserved to win the rubber. If the duration of play was not limited to the short space of three days, they might have won at least two of the three matches fixed without losing any one of them. It is now quite clear that English cricket has passed over that slough which found England at their knees not only against Australia but also in the presence of South Africa and West Indies. Their Sun is now ascending above the horizon and it may not be long before it reaches its zenith again

HAMMOND AS IDEAL CAPTAIN

In Walter Hammond they have found an ideal Captain. He is as clever in the management of his 'Warfare' as lucky in the gathering of its fruits. Always unassuming and invariably friendly towards all and this makes him loved by his friends and 'foes' alike. Our Skippers would do well to try to emulate his fine example. England has solved a great problem which had been agitating them since Douglas Jardine refused to continue his leadership when body-line bowling was banned. They can now meet Australia with perfect confidence, being assured of sound generalship. Many a battle has been won and lost due to good or bad leadership. Hammond has brought hope to England where others failed.

ENGLAND S HOPES

During the interval between the Captaincy of Jardine and Hammond, England has produced several bright stars among the younger ranks. They have all figured prominently in the recent Tests. The large void which was left by the retirement of such stalwarts as Hobbs, Sutcliffe, Hendren, Rhodes and others is being gradually filled up by new comers like Hutton, Compton. Hardstaff, Wright and others. It may be the latter have not yet gathered the halo of their predecessors around them yet. But it will not be long before they rise to the gigantic heights reached by their forbears. With a wise blending of the experienced hands and the rising stars, England will be able to face the 'Kangaroos' on even terms next year. Evidently the dark clouds which hovered round English Cricket during the last few years have now blown away and bright sunshine will prevail in the coming years.

WEST INDIANS' CLAIM

The West Indians strengthened as they were by their last victory against 'Bob' Wyatt's team, landed in England full of hope and promise. When some critics suggested that England should field comparatively weak sides against them, their manager strongly resented the under-estimation of their strength. He declared that they had come all the way from West Indies to meet the cream of England's cricketers. If they were beaten it did not matter. But they were anxious to measure their strength with the best of them. It was then only they would be able to judge their own standard truly and correctly. Victory by itself has no value if it is not weighed in the scale of fairness and equity. The West Indians have now been conquered fairly and squarely, but they have not been disgraced in any way.

TOURISTS FARE WELL

They return home with the proud record of having bettered England's total of 352 in the first innings of the final Test by 146 runs. It was by no means a mean achievement. All those who contributed towards it, notably Weakes (137), the Stollmeyer brothers (Victor 96 and Jeff 59), Headley (65), and Constantine (79) deserve high praise for their scores. The last named claimed a second distinction by capturing five wickets for 75 runs—a factor which was mainly responsible for the comparatively lean total of the home team. If Martindale had met with the degree of success which the nature of his bowling claimed, England might have fared worse. On the whole, the tourists made an excellent impression all round—and that matters a good deal.

SOMEWHAT UNREAL

Within a dozen years of their entry into International cricket, the West Indies have made rapid strides. Although they cannot yet claim equality of status with England and Australia as far as their strength goes, they can certainly claim a better consideration, in point of duration of the Tests, at their hands. Supposing the final match was played for four days, instead of three, I do not think the visitors would have allowed Hutton and Hammond as free an innings as to score 165 (not out) and 138 respectively. With the chance of their winning the battle gone, the West Indians became, to all appearances, rather slack. I do not for a moment wish to belittle the splendid performances of these two batsmen. But the somewhat unreality or unimportance of the situation cannot be gainsaid. If the occasion had the same sanctity as in the first innings things might have turned otherwise.

DEVOTION TO MOTHERLAND

The fact that I wish to stress and impress on my readers is that the West Indies have made great improvement in their game in every respect since they joined the ranks of International cricket. Many of their players have cultivated their game in England and have dedicated it to the use of their motherland. This has contributed to the rapid rise of the game in their country. If the present rate is maintained, they will not take long to outdo England and Australia on the battlefield. Some of the players the West Indies have created like George Headley, Leary Constantine and others will rank with some of the best in the world. Who can say that India is not capable doing the same thing? India can and has already succeeded in some respects. What is needed now is single-minded devotion to country's cause, instead of personal aggrandisement. If we can manage that victory is ours at hand.

LET US WAIT!

We already hear of thick rumblings of evil portent in all directions. They say that the selection of the All-India Captain for the next Tests has already been made behind the purdah. And Major C. K. Nayudu is not the choice. The surprise packet will be thrown among the unsuspecting public at the eleventh hour. Well, I am not such a strong partisan to believe all that. Of course the past history of the Board of Control leaves much room for doubt. But I would wait patiently till the last day of selection to see justice is done to the injured man. If the coming Pentangular shows that Nayudu is not in a fit condition to be in the Indian team, I am sure he will himself stand aside to make room for a fitter candidate. At any rate the public will devise other methods of showing their appreciation and regard for him. Till then, let us wait.

Stop This Fatricidal Clash And Take Action

DR. LOHIA ON PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS

CALCUTTA, August 24.

The view that different sections of the Congress have dabbled far too much in the dangerous pastime of labelling and characterising each other as of this or that mentality, and that national progress requires that they should instead take up individual problems like Hindu-Muslim Unity to canalise ideological conflicts into healthy channels is expressed by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, prominent Congress Socialist, in the course of a statement commenting on the resolutions passed by the Left Consolidation Committee.

He states:—

An organisation may contain within itself differences of outlook, but never contrary outlooks Groups within the Congress will naturally differ among themselves in regard to various problems, partly due to their different understandings of the national situation and partly due to their sympathies with and fears of different economic interests Such differences in outlook and action should be permitted expression and, to that extent, there is and will be a healthy clash within the Congress. But this clash has to-day assumed formidable proportions; it is not a difference, but a contrariness, an open hostility and enmity. Sections in the Congress are no longer content with criticising each other on individual problems and, what is more important, with working out their own different programmes. Their criticisms of each other are pervasive and entire so that they are already a condemnation of each other.

TAKE UP PROBLEMS

The Left Consolidation has not criticised this or that aspect of the Working Committee but has pervasively characterised it as being actuated by reformism and constitutionalism. It has ascribed to this reformism the central responsibility for Congress maladies. In like manner, the Congress dominant section hold other programmes save their own responsible for the indiscipline and weakening of the Congress and are so intolerant of these as sometimes to suppress them Choice epithets generally indicating enmity are freely used everyday. It is impossible that such contrariness should continue within the Congress for any length of time. That it has so far been possible is partly due to inertia and old loyalties and to the fact that there is no real basis for it. Contrary outlooks in the Congress have largely been created artificially. Different sections in the Congress have dabbled far too much in the dangerous pastime of labelling and characterising each other as of this or that mentality. If, instead they took up individual problems such as Hindu-Muslim unity, war-resistence, peasant awakening, the Congress as a whole would progress and, wherever internal clashes would be unavoidable, they would be healthy clashes.

THE PROBLEMS

What the Congress needs to-day is to face with an unflinching eye the problems that make for our national weakness. In doing so and attempting to solve them, the Congress will add to the strength of the people and will therefore hasten the struggle for freedom and, when the struggle comes, give victory to the Indian people. These problems are those of Hindu-Muslim unity, war-resistance, peasant and labour awakening and so on. It is indeed a matter of extreme regret that neither the Working Committee nor the Left Consolidation are thinking out any systematic solutions of these problems or are preparing to work them. Piecemeal solutions are attempted, and, though they are good as far as they go, they are very inadequate. While we are beholden to the Working Committee for advising boycott of the next session of the General Legislature as a censure of war-resistance, we are also thankful to the Left Consolidation for popularising the slogan of economic sanctions also as a measure of war-resistance. The Indian people must concentrate on the boycott of British and Japanese textiles in order to weaken the war-machines of Britain and Japan. But we have to go very much beyond his and to take up individual concrete items of propaganda and action. But the general attitude of the Left Consolidation can hardly further this work, for it is interested more in the ownership of cultivation than its problems. Will not Congressmen start thinking of the systematic solutions of these problems and begin working them out?—United Press.

Maulana Azad's Statement On Shia-Sunni Dispute

LUCKNOW, Aug. 26.

It is understood that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad will issue a statement on the Shia-Sunni controversy to-morrow when the Tabarra agitation is expected to be suspended.—A. P.

News From U. S. A,

Fight Against Neutrality To Continue

EMBARGO ON JAPAN SUGGESTED?... FRANCO'S CLAIMS DISMISSED... SENATOR CONDEMNS FASCIST POWERS

(News Press Service,

WASHINGTON, (By Air Mail)

Defeated in his efforts to aid the cause of peace by the elimination of the automatic arms embargo provision in the U.S. neutrality law, President Roosevelt has definitely put aside any thought of forcing Congressional action at this session. He will continue the fight to swing recalcitrant isolationist Senators to his views when Congress reconvenes next January. In the meantime, the President holds, the danger of war abroad has been heightened by the retention of the embargo since the aggressor nations, until January at least, need not fear American aid to the victims of aggression. Should war break out, however, the President is certain to call a special session of Congress to reconsider the neutrality problem. This fact should give pause to the axis powers.

Embargo On Japan

Also being held in abeyance is the Pittman proposal for an embargo on Japan. The disposition of Congress to postpone full consideration of legislation affecting foreign policy led Secretary of State Cordell Hull to suggest that this measure be deferred until next session. The proposal would empower the President to impose retaliatory embargoes on war supplies to the Far East axis partner. Meanwhile, a new drive against Japan is under way in the Senate. A resolution has been introduced to abrogate the 1911 treaty between the U.S. and Japan affecting commercial relations. Abrogation will require six months' notice and the Roosevelt Administration favours early Congressional action for this reason.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, commented on the neutrality situation in a letter to the newly-elected chairman of the House of Foreign Affairs Committee, Sol Bloom. The policy which Cordell Hull advocates, he said, "is the policy which alone can prevent another world war." The educator added that "should such a world war come, we shall inevitably be drawn into it, and if the isolationists have their way, we shall be drawn into it on the side of the aggressor nations."

Nazi Leader Fined For Drunkenness

New York—Fritz Kuhn, German-American Bund leader, paid a fine of 5 dollars in a Massachusetts court this week for using profane language to a policeman and a charge of drunkenness was placed on fine against him. Said the local police chief of him: "He was just another wise guy who thought that this was a hick town and he could stage one of them beer hall putsch things and be the dictator in it." Kuhn was arrested in the company of Anastase Vonsiatsky, leader of the White Russians in America.

First Negro Woman Justice Appointed

NEW YORK.—The first Negro woman ever to be appointed to the Domestic Relations Court in this city was sworn in by Mayor LaGuardia (July 22) at his office in the city's World's Fair building. She is Miss Jane M. Bolin, 31 years old, a graduate of Wellesley College in 1928 and of the Yale Law School in 1931. Since 1937 she has been an assistant corporation counsel attached to the court to which she has just been appointed. She has been active in the field of Negro social welfare for a long time.

Miss Bolin, who in private life is Mrs. Ralph Mizelle, an attorney in Government service in Washington, will receive a salary of 2,000 dollars a year. Her appointment is for a term of ten years.

Roosevelt Helps Refugees

WASHINGTON.—The Inter-governmental Committee for Refugees which has met with but scant success since its establishment last year at the instance of President Roosevelt, is expected to attain greater heights of accomplishment during its second year as a result of the forthcoming conference in Washington to which the President has invited the committee's officers. The White House parley, which will review the whole refugee problem caused by the absurd Aryan policies of the Hitler regime in Germany, is tentatively set for the first week in September, with the 8th probable date.

It is understood the President will make a stirring plea for world co-operation in mitigating the sad plight of German refugees at the meeting. Such a plea would incorporate the suggestion that other democracies accept a fair share of the burden of providing a new homeland for these political and religious outcasts. Government officials assert that if foreign countries would accept the same percentage of German refugees as the U.S., the entire problem would be easily solved. Immigration statistics bear out this contention.

The possible resettlement of thousands of German Jews on Mindanao Island, in the Philippines, reported in some detail in earlier News Press Service dispatch, is likely to receive prominent attention at the parley. Several members of the New York Jewish Refugee Commission recently returned from the island impressed with the admirable facilities it contained and full of praise for the Japanese-infested site as a refugee haven.

Franco Rebuffed

NEW YORK.—A U. S. District Court here has rejected the claims of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Spanish Nationalist government to 6,540,000 dollars worth of silver bullion which had been sold to the United States by the Spanish Republican government before its overthrow. The ruling holding the claims not valid ends litigation that had begun over a year ago.

He Foresees Nazi Attack On Poland In September

NEW YORK.—Viewing Danzig as "100,000 per cent German now," Gregor Ziemer, ousted headmaster of the American School in Berlin, which he had helped found eleven years ago, prophesied Hitler would attempt to seize all of Poland next September. An American, Mr. Ziemer was permitted to take only 3.95 dollars out of the Reich. "Appalling is the only word for the Reich's singleness of purpose," he said. "Everything, literally every phase of life is being subordinated to the Reich army. It has become a form of fanaticism with the German people to give to the army. Everything and everyone is now ruled by the army in Germany." He added that when a knock on the door is heard at 6 a.m. in Berlin, the favourite time of the Gestapo, many people kiss their families goodbye.

New British Marine Engine

Some exceptional advances in design and performance are shown in a new type of marine engine evolved by British engineers. It is a double-reduction geared turbine unit, and is capable of developing 2,500 s.h.p. with a total weight of 30 tons. The designer, Mr. James Macleod, of Glassgow, has been working on the engine for 20 years, and during trials carried out at Birmingham recently, when steam was supplied at 250 lb. per sq. in and 700 degs. Fahr. the consumption of steam was 9lb. per s.h.p. per hour. During the trial the speed of the h.p. and i.p. turbines was 10,000 r.p.m. and l.p. 8,750 r.p.m.

The engine consists of six turbines on three pinion shafts, all of which are mounted on top of the gear casting. One h.p. turbine exhausts into an intermediate pressure turbine mounted on the same opinion shaft. The i.p. turbine then exhausts into two l.p. turbines placed on the part and starboard sides of the unit, each with a separate pinion. Each of these two rotors has a high-pressure turbine at the forward end for astern working. This design permits of 60 per cent. of the ahead power being developed when running astern.

Among the outstanding advantages of the engine are its exceptional manoeuvrability, by which full power tstern can be developed in 10 seconds from full ahead; no increase in cost over a first-class reciprocating engine of equal power; and a considerable saving of pace, thus increasing the earning power of the ship.

Silent Racket For Table Tennis

A silent racket for table tennis is the invention of Kenneth Moen tenth ranking table tennis player of Minnesota.

Strung with piano wire coated with liquid rubber, it gives no sound at the impact of the ball. Frame adn handle are of one piece of aluminium, and handle is lether covered. The racket is said to be 25 per cent faster han the ordinary paddle.

Fund Drive For Czech Pavilion

NEW YORK.—Fiorello H. LaGuardia, New York's outspoken anti-Fascist Mayor, has disclosed that American friends of the dismembered Czechoslovakian republic have contributed 37,020.50 dollars for the completion of the Czech pavilion at the World's Fair. Only 135,000 was sought by the committee established by the Mayor after Hitler invaded the little republic last March.

Senator Denounces Axis Powers

WASHINGTON.—Senator George W. Norris minced no words in denouncing the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo anti-Communist bloc in a recent address. "I have no sympathy with Hitler, Mussolini, or Japan," he said. "The conduct of these three nations is barbarous, indefensible and inhuman."

BOMBAY RIOTS' ECHO

Police Officers' Evidence

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The incidents which took place on August 1, in and around Chhota Kabrastan, leading to a riot were described in great detail this afternoon before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Sub-Inspector Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail giving evidence in the case in which Mahomed Kassam Ibrahim, a mill worker, stood charged with rioting and causing grievous hurt.

The officer stated that on August 1, he was posted on duty near 5th Lane, Kamatipura in connection with the procession taken out by Muslims as a protest against the Property Tax.

At about 4-15 p.m., he received information that the police were being assaulted near Chhota Kabrastan. Witness, accompanied by ten armed guards, ran to their rescue. He saw Sub-Inspector Samant and some Constables chasing a crowd of Hindus beyond Northbrooke Gardens. A crowd of Mahomedans near the Gardens were throwing stones at Sub-Inspector Sami and Constables.

Witness further stated that he saw two Hindus lying unconscious on the road bleeding He had removed them to Hospital.

Finding Sub-Inspector Sami in difficulties, witness ran to his rescue when the crowd outside Chhota Kabrastan turned round and hurled stones at him and his party. He then saw accused picking up a big stone and trying to hurl it at him. Witness managed to arrest him before the stone was thrown.

Continuing witness said that he and Sub-Inspector Sami then made a lathi charge after warning the crowd. This had no effect on the crowd. Witness was struck by a stone below his right eye

The crowd was again warned, but stone-throwing continued with unabated vigour. A constable was seriously hit by a stone.

Fire Opened

The situation, witness said, became very grave and as the crowd could not be controlled, he opened five rounds of fire.

The crowd persisted in flourishing umbrellas, abusing and throwing stones. Witness was struck all over his body with stones. One fn the crowd dragged a police constable and assaulted him with a big stone. The crowd became bolder and more menacing.

Witness, while trying to come to the rescue of a Sub-Inspector was prevented from doing so by the crowd and while they were trying to catch bold of him, he fired a revolver. In all he fired five rounds. Sub-Inspector Sami also opened fire.

In the meanwhile, a police inspector, Deputy Inspector Tawde and others came on the scene and some of them also opened fire. The crowd ran in all directions and the situation was brought under control.

By this time, the regular procession reached Chhota Kabrastan and witness went back to his post. Afterwards he went to the J. J. Hospital where he was treated for his injuries

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CALCUTTA, August 26.—There is likelihood of the hill exodus programme of the Bengal Government being dropped on account of the impending European crisis.—United Press.

Around Theatre & Film Land

What Ten Years Did To Her

The Amazing Story Of Ann Sothern

HOLLYWOOD, (By Mail).

Ten years ago, almost to a day a little brunnette who answered to the name of Harriette Lake asked to be released from a contract at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios because she was being lost in the shuffle of beautiful girls. She had appeared as atmosphere in one picture in eight months.

Less than a month ago, the same girl, now a blonde and calling herself Ann Sothern, signed a contract with that same studio as a star after a remarkable performance in the title role of Maisie, one of the surprise hits of the screen season.

The story that fits in between those two incidents in the story of a girl who believed that in order to get what you want in Hollywood, you first must know What you want. . . and accept nothing else.

That is Ann Sothern, lately known as Amazing Maisie. She changed her hair, she changed her name and she changed her outlook on a career so definitely that she remained off the screen one entire year rather than accept another role that she knew in her heart would lead to nowhere except into the limbo of forgotten glamour girls.

Being a descendant of Simon Lake, inventor of the submarine, Ann was not averse to submerging completely to prove that she was right. And, like her famous ancestor, her experiment was a success.

More than a year ago, Ann stuck out her pretty chin, stamped her foot and said with finality:

"I will never play another sweet leading role on the screen as long as I live".

Whether she is right or wrong, she is going to see it through. At least, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer thinks she's right. The experiment in Maisie certainly was a definite success.

But, if Hollywood later should decide to give her plan the "cold shoulder" she's used to frigid temperatures. She was born in Valley City, North Dakota, on a certain January 2 with the thermometer registering 40 degrees below zero!

A Soviet Film Star Speaks!

Preparing For Role In "Peter The First" Meant Weeks Of Advance Work

By NIKOLAI SIMONOV

The role of Peter I called for enormous preparatory work.

I spent weeks pouring over rare books, memoirs, and records in the Leningrad libraries. I was also a constant visitor at the Hermitage, where I studied old engravings and paintings that gave various portraits of the Czar.

The chief problems of the authors of the film, Alexei Tolstoy and Vladimir Petrov, was how to portary Peter, a problem which to no less degree troubled me. It was evident that we had to put an end to the careless attitude towards this strange personality, and to discard the vulgarized views of some of our historians.

DIVERSE PERSONALITY

We decided to portray Peter as the great statesman and reformer of his period, not as the sickley degenerate of the royal family nor the rowdy and drunkard as he has often been depicted. It should be remembered that his was a diverse personality of unique qualities.

We experimented with many types of make-up before attaining the best resemblance by very simple methods. Before putting on a wig my hair was cut slightly at the temples, so as to increase the size of the forehead. Thick eyebrows were stuck on as well as the moustache described by Peter's contemporaries as "cat's whiskers." To get the effect of Peter's bloated cheeks I didn't shave. For added height I wore boots with high heels and heel pads, which left me standing a head higher than the members of the cast. Facial expressions were derived from a study of old engravings and paintings.

LETTERS HELPED

The director and I carefully considered every phase of Peter's conduct. Not for a moment did we forget his epoch or the role of his personality in the history of Russia.

In intimate scenes with Catherine, with the new-born heir, with Alexei, I was aided greatly by the correspondence between Peter and Catherine. From these letters, poignant and touching, I was able to realize how tender Peter could be to his family.

In working on the picture, I was carried away with the role during the course of production. Even off the set, I often caught myself behaving like the character I was working on at the studio.

Naturally, I am both pleased and happy to note that the film itself has found such favour and such response throughout the world. One is filled with the desire to live and work better and more joyfully.

Menaka Ballet At Poona

Combining Kathak With Khathakali

(From A Correspondent)

In view of their projected European and American tour the Menaka Indian Ballet, very much strengthened by the inclusion of 'Kathakali' dancers, including the Travancore Royal Palace Dancer. Krishna Kutty, have been steadily working, creating new ballets and new dances for the last four months at Khandala amidst idyllic surroundings. The disturbed conditions in Europe have delayed their departure, so the Ballet are giving a short season at Poona at the West End Theatre, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, 26th to 28th instant.

The public of Poona are having the rare opportunity of seeing both of the classical dance art forms of India, 'Kathak' and 'Kathakali,' on the stage at the same time. Both these techniques have been skilfully employed to tell the stories of the selected ballets, yet the individual techniques have been kept pure. The contrasting situations purposely created show both the sophisticated 'Kathak' dances with their highly complicated rhythms and the vigorous 'Kathakali' dances at their very best.

The main features of the work of the Menaka Ballet are to employ the classical dance techniques in their absolute purity and beauty, yet to enrich them as dance art forms by suitable stage technique. Everyone knows now that all that is left of the beautiful 'Kathak' dance is solo danceing, shorn of all aesthetics, like Indian singing, sheer demonstrations of the technique for its own sake. it is no longer used to dramatise and tell a story. And the vigorous 'Kathakali' is more and more degenerating into a dance of poses. Menaka Ballet employ both these dance techniques in their pristine purity and yet give them a form and sequence, make use of their marvellous beauty of line, movement and enchanting rhythm to stir human emotions.

The strikingly original and beautiful scenes and castumes designed by Karl Khandalawala provide the dancing with admirable setting.

LESLIE HOWARD'S LATEST FILM

HOLLYWOOD (By Mail).

Production has started on "Intermezzo," Selznick International production starring Leslie Howard, which also marks Howard's debut as associate producer.

Notable for its cast, "Intermezzo" features the lovely Scandinavian new-comer, Ingrid Bergman, as well as Edna Best, Cecil Kellaway, Ann Todd, Douglas Scott, John Halliday and Enid Bennett. It is Miss Bennett's first film in eight years. Since 1931 she has been in retirement with her husband, Fred Nible, former director, on a northern California ranch.

Because the schedule of Selznick International's technicolor production, "Gone With The Wind", was so arranged, Howard managed to complete his role in that film in order to take over his dual responsibilities in the new picture. Gregory Ratoff is directing for David O. Selznick, executive producer.

From the original story by Gustaf Molander and Gaesta Stevens, "Intermezzo," reveals the romances of Howard, a violin virtuoso of international fame.

"THE GREAT DICTATOR"

Paulette Goddard Will Play Opposite Charlie Chan

HOLLYWOOD (By Mail)

Paulette Goddard will be Charlie Chaplin's leading lady in the comedian's first all-talking production, now tentatively titled, "The Great Dictator", it is officially announced by Alfred Reeves, general manager of the Chaplin organisation.

Mr. Reeves reveals that the first sets for the picture are now under construction at the Chaplin Studios. A crew of carpenters and artisans have been engaged, and the lot is humming with the first real activity in three years.

The initial set to go up is one of the largest ever erected in the studio grounds and will take a week or ten days to complete, using day-and-night shifts of workers. It represents an overcrowded tenement street of Continental background and will provide the setting for much of the action.

In line with Chaplin's traditional policy, no information on the story is as yet available. Suffice it to say, it will be a comedy and will have a topical theme.

"The Great Dictator" was formerly titled "The Dictators."

GARBO BREAKS A CUSTOM

Garbo broke another of her inviolable customs recently during the filming of Ninotchka at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. She worked until late one night.

The idea was her own. Vivian Gaye, wife of Director Ernst Lubitsch, flew to New York, 'en route' to England for a visit. Lubitsch wanted to see his wife and baby off. He plans to join them when the Garbo picture is finished.

The production schedule worried him. "If I leave early in the afternoon" he remarked, "we'll lose half a day on the picture."

Garbo suggested that he sees his family off, return to the studio, and finish the sequence at night. She was perfectly willing to work in the evening to make up the time, she said, and felt she spoke for the rest of the crew and company.

The vote was unanimous to "lay off" for the afternoon and go on a "night shift" to help Lubitsch out of his dilema.

* * * *

LARAINE DAY appearing as the daughter of Police Sergeant Wallace Beery and the wife of Patrolman Alan Curtis in "Sergeant Madden", can boast a policeman in her own family. He is her cousin, Arthur C. Rich noted for his song compositions and known as the "policeman-poet".

* * * *

FAY HOHDEN:, the Mother Hardy of "The Hardys Ride High" appears in the Who's Who of American Women of 1939. She has been seen in all but one of the six Hardy pictures.

* * * *

MYRNA LOY and ROBERT TAYLOR hit a jackpot on a slot machine, win an automobile, capture a bandit and almost win a fortune in a gambling place within one night in "Lucky Night".

* * * *

LEWIS STONE owns an old English straight razor that has been in the Stone family for 180 years! He is very proud of the razor, for it is the one he used for his first shave!

* * * *

WALLACE BEERY was a singer on the New York stage before he became a film actor. Beery has been a roundhouse worker, hot rivet pitcher, piano player, press agent, elephant trainer, director, studio manager and Keystone comedian!

* * * *

SARA HADEN, the maiden Aunt Milly of "The Hardys Ride High", is the daughter of the famous actress, Charlotte Walker. Miss Haden has played the role of the aunt in all six of the popular Hardy Family films.

FILM FLASHES

Shirley Temple in "The Little Princess", shortly coming. Caesar Romero is the "Loyal" Indian Servant.

Chandramohan and Naseem in "Pukar."

A scene from "The Man In The Iron Mask," shortly coming.

SHIRLEY ROSS,
A Paramonnt Starlet.

TARZAN FINDS A SON
(Next Week At Metro).

ALLA TARASOVA,
Starred in "Catherine The First".

NIKOLAI SIMONOV,
The star of "Peter The First."

Indian Lascars Exploited On British Ships

Resolution Before U. S. Congress Demands Investigation

WASHINGTON (By Air Mail.)

A resolution now being considered by a Congressional Committee would authorize an investigation of conditions pertaining to lascar seamen in the light of charges of unfair competition with American seamen. Sponsored by the American Federation of Labour, the resolution is held by Secretary of State Cordell Hull to apply to lascars defined by the British Board of Trade as "Asiatics and East Africans employed under agreements for natives of Asia or East Africa which open and terminate in Asia". In Mr. Hull's opinion this definition includes Chinese and Malays but excludes coloured seamen from the West Coast of Africa and the West Indies.

EXPLOITATION BY BRITAIN

The resolution, hearings on which brought out blunt charges of exploitation on the part of Great Britain, seeks to ascertain data on four specific points: (1) the percentage of lascar seamen requiring medical attention in American ports, (2) the number put ashore for hospital treatment, (3) whether 72 cubic feet for castle space is sufficient for a lascar when the minimum for seamen on American ships is 120 cubic feet, and (4) whether lascar-manned ships trading to northern American ports are seaworthy.

Testifying before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries the A. F. of L representative declared that the wage of lascar seamen is 9 dollars a month as against 72 dollars for American able seamen. He pointed out that statistics compiled by the Division of Research of the U. S. Maritime Commission reveal that in 1937, of 7,065 lascar seamen employed on European vessels which entered U. S. north Atlantic ports, 6,042 were carried on British ships. The French had 14; the Netherlands, 409; the Greeks, 10; the Germans, 400; the Italians, 29; and the Norwegians, 161.

STARVATION WAGES

Congressman Sirovich, author of the resolution, observed that the statistics reveal that "Great Britain exploits over 85 per cent., of all the export trade into our country, of these lascars". And Congressman Oliver added: "I would just like to make the observation, without international complications, it appears to me it is the British who are guilty of the exploitation of the crews of India". Last month Haridas Muzumdar discussed the lower standard of living of Indian lascars before another House Committee and remarked: "It is the British Government and the British concerns and other European concerns who employ these poor devils at such starvation wages and give them such poor facilities", who are responsible for this unfortunate situation.

The State Department is withholding comment on the advisability of the enactment of the resolution, the Department of Labour favours it, while the Department of Commerce, fearing possible retaliatory measures by aggrieved foreign nations, is opposed to its adoption.—News Press Service.

POLISH YOUTHS DELEGATION

Cordial Reception In Britain

A visit to Poland was made about three month ago by a representative group of young people from Great Britain The group included three parliamentary candidates—Conservative, Liberal and Labour, and the General Secretary of the W.Y.C.M.

Following this visit, a Polish youth delegation under the auspices of the W.Y.C.M., arrived in London on Thursday July 6th. The delegation were the guests of the British Youth Peace Assembly, (a federation of thirty youth organisations, and the British section of the W.Y.C.M.) The delegates were Leader: Jan Malkowski, ex-President of "Liga" (University Association for Foreign Relations); Miroslow Ostromacki, ex-President, National Student Union; Richard Andrejowski, Chairman, Warsaw Section of Youth Section of Marshall Pilsudski Party; Zdzislaw Siudyla, Secretary, Socialist Youth; Leo Stankowski, President, Young Peasants; Josef Gewont-Kenf, Officers Training Corps; M. Bielinski, Youth Section of the Party of National Unity.

GRAND RECEPTION.

On their arrival the delegation were received by leaders of various British youth organisation and by a number of representatives of the press. The delegation proceeded to the Polish Embassy, after which lunch was taken with twenty leaders of British youth. Later in the day, the visitors were entertained at a reception arranged in their honour by the National Union of Students.

On the following day, members of the delegation spent the morning at the headquarters of the B. Y.P.A., after which they visited the offices of various political parties—Conservative, Liberal and Labour—where they talked with young political leaders. The early afternoon was devoted to sightseeing, after which they attended a reception given at London University by the Institute of Education. In the evening, by the courtesy of the War Office, the delegates visited various Territorial Army units, including those of the West London and Blackheath Anti-Aircraft.

On the third day, the delegation visited Oxford where tea was taken with Professor Holroyd. In the evening, a reception was arranged at the Birmingham Town Hall for the League of Nations' Union (then in session at its Annual Council) to which reception the delegates were invited. In addition, the League of Nations Union Council gave a special reception to the visitors, after which they attended a tea-party arranged by Mrs. Laurence Cadbury

On Monday July 10th, the delegates were shown over the model chocolates factory at Bourneville, and in the evening a formal meeting had been arranged with British youth leaders.

Other activities arranged includedavisit to the offices and works of "The Times", reception by Mrs. I. M. Sieff and Miss Luise Rainer; reception at the Polish Embassy; and a tea-party given at House of Commons by Lord Davies, to which a number of leading British political figures had been invited.

Cut Your Coat According To Your Cloth

CALCUTTA INDIAN CHAMBER CHIEF'S ADVICE ON INDUSTRIALISATION PROBLEMS

In the course of his presidential address at the second quarterly general meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, held on Friday, Mr. G. L. Mehta said:—

The changes in the structure of world economy are such that economic progress is difficult both on the national and international fronts. It is, however, widely recognised now that industrialisation is essential in our country to rectify the exclusive dependence on agriculture and to provide alternative sources of employment.

But we are at present confronted with an economic paradox, because whereas we want further development of national industries, existing industries themselves have had to devise and adopt schemes of restriction of output and curtailment of production for one reason or another.

We must, I think, be on guard against the principle of regarding instruments of production as valuable in themselves without regard to the demand for their products. Industrial expansion must, in the ultimate analysis, be broad-based on the consuming capacity of the people for which efforts have to be simultaneously made to increase the effective demand and the purchasing power by raising their standard of living.

PROBLEM IN INDIA

The problem facing many industries in India to-day is not so much that of expansion as of steady and more orderly development. But as regards the necessity or desirability of planning of industry, we in India are witnessing the divergence of opinion with which advanced industrial countries have long been familiar.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL

From protective tariffs to labour legislation, from trade agreements to regulation of joint-stock enterprise, from taxation of private incomes to management of currency and credit which are the very basis of economic activities, the State intervenes in a variety of ways in the production and distribution of wealth and touches private business at every point. If industries concerned prove incapable of adjusting their differences so as to secure their healthy development, the Government as representing the consumer and taxpayer might have to intervene in order to prevent wasteful competition and safeguard public interest. For, an industry is not merely a livelihood for the people engaged therein but is a social unit with a wider field of responsibility. It is, of course, a fundamental of such regulation that it should be well-considered and demonstrably in general interest because otherwise it would defeat its own end. Moreover, such regulation or control should not be of a character which would cramp free initiative and enterprise or undermine public confidence in the industry itself. The machinery of the State operates, after all, through human agency and it is imperative that the intervention of political authorities under existing conditions is not hasty or biassed or amateurish. It is well to realise that economic problems are complex and the economic structure delicate and sensitive. There are, unfortunately, no short-cuts to the economic millenium. No ready-made formula or simple panacea either of 'laissez-faire' or planning would cure the economic maladies from which our country suffers.

OUR TASK

Our real task is to devise a social framework which while recognising the right of every citizen to a minimum degree of livelihood and social security would ensure the efficient pursuit of economic activities by preserving the necessary flexibility in the system. What we have to strive for is, in the words of Mr. J. M. Keynes, a system where "we can act as an organised community for common purposes and to promote social and economic justice whilst respecting and protecting the individual —his freedom of choice, his faith, his mind and its expression, his enterprise and his property."

Referring to relations between labour and capital he said:—

The spirit of indiscipline which prevails to-day in the industrial world and to which pointed attention has been drawn recently in their report by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in their Award on the industrial dispute between the Tata Iron and Steel Company and the Tata Workers' Union, constitutes a serious problem in the industrial organisation of India.

Mr. Mehta further referred to the merits of the Bengal Raw Jute Ordinance.

Referring to the report of the Imperial Shipping Committee he said an Empire maritime policy in which India has to bear only the responsibility and obligations involved in its execution without having the rights and powers of an imperial maritime unit, can have no meaning and significance for India.

PUBLIC OX-ROASTINC

Protest Sent To British Government

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

In a letter to Lord De La Warr, President of the Board of Education, the secretary of the London Vegetarian Society deplores the public roasting of an ox at a garden party in connection with Thornton Grammar School, Bradford, and suggests that the Bradford Education Authority, which controls the school, should issue a public apology.

"A definite act of cruelty, of course, is not alleged," the letter states, "but exploitation of a defenceless creature for amusement is undeniable."

Previously the same organisation had sent a letter of protest to every member of the Bradford Education Committee, in which the event in question was referred to as "quite intolerable."

A postcard received by the society yesterday from Mr. Bernard Shaw reads: "I do not agree about the oxroasting I advocate the public exhibition not only of the roasting of the ox but of its preliminary driving and slaughtering. After the complete ceremony the town crier should quote Shakespeare's line 'And now to dinner with what appetite you may.'"—"Manchester Guardian."

"What's the reason they're holding up my insurance?"

Adjuster: "There's a suspicion that your fire was not accidental."

"But this is fire insurance, not accident insurance."

Cricket

"STRONG ENOUGH FOR INDIA'S FULL STRENGTH"

"Cricketer's" Comments On M. C. C. Team For India: Curious Feature

Commenting on the cricket team chosen by the M.C.C. to tour India this winter "Cricketer" writes:—

"Here is a most interesting team. James Langridge and Nichols were members of the M.C.C. which visited India in 1933-34, while James Langride, P. Smith and Wellard, were in Lord Tennyson's team which toured India in 1937-8. One rather curious feature of the new team is that it contains three players who have not taken part regularly in first-class cricket this season—Mobey, Griffith and Brocklebank. Mobey, recently made first choice wicket-keeper for Surrey, is in rather a similar position to Farrimond, who played for England when Duckworth was the Lancashire wicket-keeper. At the age of 35, Mobey has had many years experience of wicket-keeping in Surrey II and Club and Ground matches, with occasional first team games, but it was not until he played for the Minor Counties against the West Indies at Lord's, last June, that his skill as a wicket-keeper was really known to those who in the ordinary way would not have seen him keeping for Surrey II. Recognition has, perhaps, come rather late to Mobey, but there is still time for him to gain the highest honours. His ability to make runs is of course a great asset, in addition to his first-class work behind the stumps.

The team under Ft.-Lieut. A. J. Holmes should be strong enough to meet the full strength of India, but cricket has made great strides in the East since 1902-3 when a team of Oxford University Authentics visited India and Burma and had the "distinction" of being called the Oxford Authorities, while on another occasion one of their members, Cecil Headlam, was referred to as the Honourable Secretary of Oxford Arithmetic!"

—Cricketer.

G. I. P. "RACE SPECIALS"

Poona, is delightful at this period of the year and the popularity of the Race Meetings is steadily increasing among the large number of Racing enthusiasts from Bombay, as the figures of traffic during the last three meetings reveal an increase of 60 per cent., in first class, 49 per cent. in second class and 39 per cent. in third class as compared with the corresponding meetings of last year.

The G. I. P. Railway runs fast Express Trains for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers made up of well appointed corridored stock. Dining cars run on the combined 1st and 2nd class specials while Buffet cars serving both Hindu and Mahomedan food run on the 3rd class specials. On the combined 1st and 2nd class special, an added attraction is the observation car with a verandah from which glorious views of the countryside and ghauts can be enjoyed 'en route.'

The Railway also issues very cheap day return tickets by these Race enclosures.

Tennis Matches Postponed

LONDON, August 25.

FOREST HILLS.— The first day's play in the Women's Wightman Cup Lawn Tennis between America and Great Britain has been postponed owing to rain.

Brooklines.— The Davis Cup match between Australia and Yugoslavia has been postponed owing to rain.—Reuter.

Rovers Cup (Third Round)

Bangalore Blues Eliminated

Young Mohammedans' Flattering Victory On Water Logged Ground

BANGALORE BLUES	nil.
YOUNG MOHAMMEDANS (Abdul Rahman 4)	4

Played on a completely waterlogged ground and for the most part in torrential rain and extremely poor light last evening's encounter between the Bangalore Blues and the Young Mohammedans F.C. from Quetta, in the third round of the All-India Rovers Tournament, resolved itself into an unmitigated farce. With the odds heavily against them the barefooted (barring Natesh and C Manuel who had boots on). Bangalore side, who in their debut match had scored a creditable victory over the local Harwood (Senior) League Champions, the South Lancs and had proved themselves to be a first-rate combination, fought on gamely for full sixty minutes against opponents who turning out all booted, were technically better equipped for the mud-lark that was to follow.

Deplorable Ground Conditions

And if the Blues ultimately found themselves 4 clear goals in arrears at the final whistle, it was as much due to the deplorable ground conditions as to the dogged persevering tactics of the Quetta team. Abdul Rehman their capable spearhead got all the 4 goals for the winners, scoring twice in each half. Though of course it must be added that poor Subba Rao, handicapped as he was with the intolerable condition of the turf round his zone and the miserable light conditions, due to heavy clouds overhead, had no option, hard as tried, but to let in those 4 goals! The Blues, on their part did their level best to make a sporting fight of it and on several conditions came within a "hairbreadth" of scoring but, except C. Manuel, who had boots on, none of their quintette was able to find his feet at any stage of the game and whatever raids they carried out on the Quetta charge were only a tribute to the Blues' courage and determination.

Blues Carry Off Honours

Though their opponents palmed off a flattering victory the honours of the evening easily rested with the Bangalore side, who bravely withstood the sixty minutes torture inflicted on them by those 'highbrows' managing the Tournament, who seem to have all authority and no discretion! Rules, rules,....is all what they can harp on—without of course understanding the letter and spirit of these rules.

Storm, downpour or deluge, the game must go on. After all, the spectacle of twenty-two enthusiasts trying to play soccer in the dark, on a stretch of watercress is worth watching from the earmarked fashionable cane chairs! Then, of course, you can always, by way of committee patronage fling across such meaningless encouragement as: "wing it"—"for Heaven's sake kick the ball"—"why don't you shoot", and the like. How one would have liked to see these self-styled connoisseurs out on that quagmire last evening—minus snuff and cigars!

Result:—

BANGALORE BLUES	nil.
YOUNG MOHAMMEDANS	4

The teams were:—

BANGALORE BLUES: Subba Rao, Jayaram (Captain) and Samarpathi, Notesh, Luke Manuel and Rajanna, Rawoof, Constantine Manuel, Lakshmiah, Kolandevelu and Byrappa.

YOUNG MOHAMMEDANS. Ghulam Rasool, Ahmed Ali and Haider Ali, Mohammed Latif, Zeman Shah and Ghulam Nabi, Abdul Aziz, Ishwar Lal, Abdul Rehman, Sham Lal and Hassan (Captain).

REFEREE: Mr. Ghosh.

To-day's Match (Rovers Cup)

(Cooperage)

THIRD ROUND

5-45 p.m. —

BANGALORE MUSLIMS (Holders)

versus

CALTEX

Local Badminton

W.I. CHAMPIONSHIPS

To-day's Programme Of Matches

BOMBAY GYMKHANA COURTS

COURT NO. 1.

6-00 p.m.—R. N. Kanga and Miss M. R. Vimadalal v. D. A. Ferreira and Mrs. G. R. Genge.

6-20 p.m.—G. D. Patwardhan and Partner v. P. G. Goregaonkar and Mrs. Nouger.

6-40 p.m.—G. L. Mytton and Miss de Lima v. N. Amrithrao and Miss Kohloff.

COURT NO. 2.

6-00 p.m.—A. C. Pereira and Mrs. Nariman v. J. Agnel and Miss J. Mistry.

6-20 p.m.—P. N. Cambatta and Miss Dadiburjor v. F. Suares and Miss Daruwalla.

6-40 p.m.—J. R. Vimadalal and Miss Vachha v. C. Gomes and Miss A. D'Souza or M. Foster and Mrs. McIver.

COURT NO. 3.

6-00 p.m.—Miss F. Vacha v. Miss A. Vimadalal.

6-20 p.m.—V. N. Iyer and Mrs. Tara Amarchand v. R. Sen and Miss Tilly.

6-40 p.m.—B. D. Dhalla and Miss R. Vimadalal v. V. A. Madgaonkar and Miss Katkar.

POONA RACE MEETING CANCELLED

POONA, August 26.

THE FOURTH POONA SUMMER MEETING SCHEDULED FOR TO-DAY HAS BEEN CANCELLED OWING TO HEAVY RAIN IN POONA.—A. P.

SATIRANJAN MEMORIAL SHIELD TOURNAMENT

Week-End Fixtures

The following matches in the second round of the Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament will be played at the St. Xaviers' College Ground, Parel, on Sunday, August 27:—

4-30 P. M G. I. P. Railway Vs. Blue Rangers.

5-30 P. M. B.B. and C.I. Railway Vs, Burmah-Shell.

Black Flags For Subhas Bose

Cold Reception In Patna Except By Leftists

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Aug. 26.

Black flags greeted Mr. Bose on his arrival here this morning. The gathering was conspicuous by the absence of Gandhi caps. The crowd mostly was of Bengalees, Forward Blockists, Radicals, Kisan Sabhites and street spectators. General opinion current is that any reception to Mr. Bose is a direct challenge to the Congress Working Committee.

KISAN SABHA PLANS IN BIHAR

Alleged Attempt To Make Common Cause With Yunus?

Dotted along the platform and the train were hostile groups shouting conflicting slogans Cries of 'Bose.. Go Back' "Down with Forward Bloc' drowned the shout of "Subhas Bose ki jai." "Bose Zindabad," "Up with Forward Bloc" etc.

A few placards were displayed carricaturing Bose. Black flags in thousands were demonstrated. "Some enthusitsts unfurled their black umbrellas and waved them.

Mr. Subhas Bose jostled about by hostile groups was rushed to his residence. Crowds pursued him with black flags, shouting 'go back'.

A large police force was stationed. It is reliably understood Mr. Bose had been wired from Muzaffarpur, where he is proceeding to the Students Conference not to visit the place as there is serious danger of hostile demonstration and violence.

PURPOSE OF BOSE'S VISITS

It is understood, the purpose if Mr. Bose's visit to Bihar is part of a plan of the Kisans Sabhites to create disruption in the Congress Assembly Party with a view to combine Kisan Sabhites with Mr. Yunus, the ex-premier of the Interim period and thus from an Interim period and thus from an opposition in the Assembly

Disciplinary Action Against Subhas Bose Deplored

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 23.

A resolution requesting the Congress Working Committee to withdraw the sentence of disciplinary action taken against Sjt. Subhas Bose, was adopted at a public meeting held at the Tilak Mandir this evening.

Senapati Bapat presided while the speakers included Messrs G. P. Khare, V. M. Bhuskute, Ustad Ghulam Dastgir and K. F. Nariman.

Bombay Light Patrol To Take Up Military Duties

BOMBAY, August 26.

The Associated Press understands the Auxiliary Forces have not been called out or emodied but a considerable number of Bombay Light Patrol have volunteered to carry out certain military duties, which have been found necessary.—A. P.

The Foreign Scene

Czech Ambassador's Statements—Moscow And Democracy—Rout Of Double-Faced Appeasement —Is It A Bombshell?—Power Politics v. Ideology—Moscow's Policy And Mind

(By 'VIGILANTE')

"We have been one of the most peaceful nations in the world that merely desired to have the friendship of their neighbours; but we have been jealous of our freedom and our democratic institutions. We have been good soldiers, we have been patriots prepared to submit to the heaviest sacrifices for our independence and our liberty. Our army was one of the best, in Europe. After this to-day, we have become slaves."

—ZDENEK FIERLINGER.

M. Zdenek Fierlinger, Czechoslovakian Ambassador at Moscow began his address to an international Peace Conference held at Paris last May with these words and, narrating the story of his country's misfortune brought in by an act, indeed a series of acts,—of treachery by democratic England and France—a story that is current history well-known to us—he asserted:

It is Moscow alone that, during the crisis of September, was prepared to defend our democracy with its strong and disciplined army. After Munich, it is Moscow which has encouraged us to resist and to defend our democracy, the democracy of Masaryk, that of Benes. The government of the U.S.S.R. has offered spontaneously to adhere to the guarantee of our new frontiers

Community Of Interests

These words, recalled at this hour when we are asked to believe that Moscow has betrayed the cause of Western democracy by offering to conclude a non-aggression pact with Hitler's Germany, throw a flood of light on the European diplomatic scene and clarify a situation that the Anglo-French official and non-official publicity is evidently exploiting for its propaganda.

I had long pointed out—and one need not be a prophet to interpret or restate the ordinary, well-known aims of the Soviet regime in these columns that, inasmuch as Soviet Russia did not feel herself called upon to defend the perpetual existence of the British (and French) empire and always shared necessarily for reasons and aims of her own, the Nazi objective of eliminating that empire", the possibility presented itself under certain conditions, of Nazi-Soviet collaboration in the 'liquidation' of the British (and French) empire.

Defeat Of Chamberlain

We do not know the basis or terms of the proposed Reich-Soviet non-aggression pact that is being described in practically all quarters as a 'bombshell' and it is only possible to speculate on its repercussions on the international situation, in its various aspects, within the limits of certain hypothesis and events of recent months.

But a set of conclusions can be definitely formulated. The first and most important of these is the admission, whether openly made or not, of the defeat of the Chamberlain government's foreign policy and it is a highly well-deserved defeat.

The project of the non-aggression pact of the kind posed at the moment proves conclusively that both Chamberlain and his advisers both in and outside Great Britain have had failure inflicted on their attempts to use Soviet Russia as a stalking-horse and bargaining-counter as I indicated last week in these columns, in their dealings with Nazi Germany.

They Knew . . .

It is impossible to believe, unless we were to condemn the Intelligence Services of England and France as composed of prize-idiots and congenital imbeciles, that the Foreign Office or the Quai D'Orsay had had no knowledge of the developments that have culminated in the Russo-Reich Economic Agreement and the proposed non-aggression pact or that they could not have avoided, if they had had the will, the situation that has developed at this moment.

It is perfectly justifiable to question the genuineness of the so-called feeling of surprise that is being expressed in Anglo-French quarters. The men in charge of the Moscow talks must throughout had a fairly accurate idea of these developments: and one can only infer that they either miscalculated, relying on their power of negotiation or skill in handling the matter or—which is as strongly probable—they did nothing deliberately to avert what they to-day regard is or pretend to regard as a catastrophe.

Hoist On Their Petard

In any case, no blame attaches to Soviet Russia which has acted with an honesty and logical behaviour which neither the Chamberlain or Daladier Government can boast of.

If the Russians have doubted, at any stage, the honesty of aims of either British or French diplomacy, such lack of confidence has been completely vindicated by acts and events that have immediately preceded the negotiations prolonged for four months.

Soviet Russia clearly is using the tactics which have been employed and are being employed by men who mouth the catch-phrases of democracy without subscribing in concrete or convincing action to the real sentiment or will for the defence of democracy—men who have betrayed their solemn pledges and helped the aggressor and tyrant to destroy small countries with their independence.

Ideology v. Power

To the students of the Soviet regime or policy as they have emerged through the periods of struggle and hostility of the capitalist, bourgeois European Powers 'the announcement of the non-Aggression Pact under notice does not mean as has been suggested' in most quarters, that Moscow has merged ideologically into Berlin or that Berlin has gone 'Red'.

Whatever Moscow may have accepted to strike a bargain with Berlin, both can be inspired by the common aim of strengthening their respective positions in a world where ideology is camouflaged as the justification for the real pursuit of power. Each Power is animated by the desire to conquer power as a necessity imposed to-day on the most pacific nations which might not like to be dominated or devoured by the stronger ones.

Moscow's Mind

Hitler's Germany may make peace with Moscow not because it gives a damn either way for the spectral, Chamberlainean ideological susceptibilities but because it counts on the particular move to further its expansionist policy—at once so brutal, cunning and realistic.

Moscow's aims are as clearly definite and they cannot possibly be connected with an active partnership with international fascism.

We are asked to believe that the U.S.S.R. which has lived through the blunders and lessons of the career of the Communist International in Germany for instance and destroyed its generals for their suspected or real friendly relations with the Reichwehr, joins hands with Hitler; that it renounces, evidently in a sudden lunatic whim, its commitments pledged to France and Turkey. No student of the Soviet policy can possibly believe it.

Why Only Prohibition?

One Step Enough For Me, Says Mahatma

Mahatma writes in "Harijan":—

A correspondent thus twits me: "It was all very well for you to have insisted on prohibition. Do you suppose that the 'satta' in the share market, the 'ank farak', the dens of gambling, the races and the cinemas do less damage to the morals and the pockets of the people than the drink evil? I hear you have never gone to the cinema. Do go if only once and you will see things on the stage and among the spectators that will set you athinking. I assure you that the institutions I have mentioned demand your attention as much as the drink monster."

This is the substance of a fairly long indictment in Gujarati. There are other things packed into the letter. But I have given in my own words the relevant portions.

I have no difficulty in agreeing with the correspondent that the evils named by him are serious and should be dealt with. But who will bell the cat? If I could have, I should have dealt with the lady long ago. I have my limitations. I have only recently shown that I am not so powerful as some people imagine. The drink evil has been recognized as such by the people of this land. But the other evils are more or less fashionable. If I led an agitation against the share gambling I should be in danger of losing some of my willing and regular donors. If I incited people against the races and the internal gamble that goes on there, all the high personages from the Viceroy downward would be up in arms against me. And those who patronise the race specials? If I led a raging campaign against the cinemas, I should lose caste among educationists and reformers. They have often sought to convert me by pleading that cinemas are a fine medium of education and that churches and reformers in the West give them their patronage in an ever increasing measure. Therefore if I treated these evils as I have treated the drink evil and if I began to organise picketing in respect of them, I should lose caste, lose my Mahatmaship, and even lose my head which of course has very little value at this time of my life. But as I do not wish to suffer the triple loss, I must allow my correspondent and others like him to think that I am shirking an obvious duty. I know the evils. I hope that greater reformers than I will deal with them. For me one step is enough.

GOVT.'S WAR MEASURE: EXPORT BANNED

SIMLA, August 26.

The first step in the conservation in India of essential war material is announced in a Gazette of India Extraordinary dated August 26, which announces the prohibition henceforth of the export without the permission of the customs collector 16 articles to any destination outside India or Burma.

The Articles are:—

1. Arms, ammunition and explosives, 2. Optical instruments, 3. Surgical and veterinary instruments, apparatus and appliances (including electro-medical apparatus), 4. Unexposed photographic plates, films and papers (excluding cinema films), 5. Flax, raw, 6. Camphor, 7. Sulphur, 8. Bleaching powder and Chlorine, 9. Mercury and its compounds, 10. Sulphuric acid, 11. Sodium Carbonate (including Soda ash), 12. Sodium Bicarbonate, 13. Caustic soda, 14. Potassium Carbonate, 15. Caustic Potash, 16. Tetra-Ethyl lead.

The prohibition applies also to other articles which are not of Indian produce or manufacture, namely:—

1. Canned and bottled provisions, 2. Drugs, medicines and Sera, 3. Ammonia and ammonium compounds.—A.P.

CALCUTTA, August 25. (Delayed)

The Lucknow correspondent of the "Statesman" wires that the grave turn in international affairs was the subject of informal consultation last night among the Ministers of the United Provinces and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, a member of the Congress Working Committee.

BELGRADE, Aug. 25.—M. Tsvetkovitch announced that Government had resigned and that he had been entrusted with the formation of a new government.

Hyderabad And Federation

Whitehall's Guarantee For Protection Of Treaty Rights?

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, August 25.

The Hyderabad State which was anxious at the very beginning to come to some settlement regarding certain important questions relating to the State and the Paramount Power before it committed itself to enter Federation has been pursuing a policy of aloofness.

Sir Akbar Hydari, now President of the Nizam's Executive Council who had been to London to attend the Round Table Conference with certain other members (styled the Hyderabad Delegation) had instructions from the Nizam to co-operate with representatives of the British Government arriving at such a suitable settlement of the problems before the Conference as might best secure the common peace and prosperity of British India and the State.

Sympathy And Caution

Its attitude towards Federation was to be one of sympathy as also of wise caution. It was made known to the delegation that his Exalted Highness was not prepared to declare himself in favour of entry into any Federal Union which failed to preserve fully the position of Hyderabad as the Premier Indian State or in any way interfered with the Nizam's sovereign rights.

No Parting With Emblem Of Sovereignty

At the Round Table Conference Sir Akbar made it clear and insisted that Hyderabad wouldn't part in any way with the Insignia of Sovereignty such as Posts Currency and Coinage that the Nizam had always possessed. At the time of the Second Round Table Conference, the Delegation was further guided by instructions from the Nizam giving full discretion to the Delegation and authorising them to work for an all India Federation provided certain essentials necessary for the security and autonomy of the State and the unimpaired maintenance of the sovereignty of His Exalted Highness were fulfilled.

Sir Akbar's Role

Sir Akbar played an important role at the Conference and by his arguments impressed upon the member of the Conference the idea underlying All-India Federation. The Hyderabad Government during these Conferences appointed (fully realising that any day it might have to join Federation) Sir Walter Monckton and N. P. Fachiri as counsel. At the time when the Draft Instrument of Accession was undergoing modifications, Hyderabad made representations to the Political Department to settle finally their problems.

Among questions which was common to all Major Treaty States were those relating to the definition of Paramountcy and the demand for an independent Judicial Tribunal to settle differences of opinion between the State Government and the Political Department of India.

Limits of Paramountcy.

On the question of Paramountcy it is said that the Nizam's Government desired that it should be definitely aid down that a Paramountcy did not extend beyond Foreign Relations and Defence. Another question was about the Commercial Treaty of 1802 concluded between Hyderabad and the East India Company regarding the free usage of Masulipatam as a port. If India Government did not agree to this proposal, Hyderabad Government explained that it should have a share in the Maritime Customs as also a voice in regulating the Tariff Policy of India. The question of Berar also raked up which was mostly decided in favour of the Nizam's Government. The Nizam's Government also wanted retrocession of Railway jurisdiction and the Secunderabad Civil Area. Though it is not known what happened the question of Railway jurisdiction being transferred to Hyderabad, I understand that the question of the retrocession of the Secunderabad Civil Area south of Alexandra Road has been decided and it is most likely that the retrocession might take place during April next.

The Hyderabad Government also contended that British Indian Laws or Fiscal policy shouldn't be applied to Hyderabad with regard to minting coinage, Currency and Postal Departments.

A Hue and Cry

At the time when the Hyderabad Government was considering the question of entering Federation a hue and cry was raised by the people of the State to take them into confidence and the Government through a communique promised to issue a Yellow Book (White Paper) containing details about Federation and Hyderabad's attitude towards it.

Eager To Join Federation?

But nothing has been let out by the authorities nor a yellow book been issued. It is surmised in certain circles here that as the Government is eager to join Federation it doesn't like to issue any White Paper on the subject and thus unnecessarily invite opposition; otherwise it would have redeemed its promise and declared that it was not prepared to join the much-condemned Federation As Sir Akbar once stated in replying to a public address, "The accession of the State to Federation was however to be subject to certain necessary conditions some of which have been realised and embodied in the Government of India Act itself while some remain yet to be embodied in the Instruments of Accession."

Public Opinion Upset

Most probably the hopes entertained by Sir Akbar might have been fulfilled. Though everything depends upon His Exalted Highness to accede or not to accede. Whitehall seems to have clothed in legal form the assurance given by the Paramount Power in regard to the protection of Treaty rights as desired by the Hydari Committee, in order to put the matter beyond doubt.

However public opinion in Hyderabad seems to be anti-Federation and Ithihadul Musalmin recently passed a resolution expressing concern at the likehood of Hyderabad joining Federation and requesting the Government to clarify its position with a view to allaying public anxiety, while another Association expects that the Nizam's Government will not accept the present Scheme as adumbrated in the Government of India Act.

Problem Plays In Kannada

Prof. Gokak's Address At P.E.N. Meeting

Prof. V. K. Gokak of Willingdon College, Sangli, lectured on Thursday afternoon at the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society in the Town Hall, on "The Vision of the Kannada Dramatist". The meeting, held under the auspices of the India Centre of the P.E.N., of which Professor Gokak is a member, was presided over by Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri.

Introducing Prof. Gokak, the lecturer, the President, Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri, recalled his previous speech under P.E.N. auspices at the Kannada Symposium in December 1936, when he had spoken of poetry and the drama in such an eloquent and idealistic way that he had won the hearts of his audience Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri sketched briefly Professor Gokak's creer and his literary achievements in the intervening years

Prof. V K. Gokak prefaced his lecture with the remark that his discussion would be limited to the study of the thought content of the modern one-act play in Kannada. He excluded from consideration the ancient Kannada drama, which dates back to the tenth century, as also the technique of the drama. The drama, in his opinion, was a better mirror of the mind of the enlightened middle class than either poetry or fiction. The modern one-act play concerned itself primarily with the reconstruction of society. Among its leading exponents were Prof. R. V. Jagirdar, a member of the P.E.N., Prof. K. V. Puttappa, Sri T. P. Kailasam, Sri Srinivasan and Sri Bendre. All of these had dealt forcefully with modern problems. Among the themes presented in the Kannada one-act play were social reform, including the early marriage tradition, the mother-in-law difficulty arising out of the joint family system, the evils of gossip, etc., educational reform, political reform, the need for more equitable distribution of wealth, untouchability, orthodoxy versus free thought, patriotism and non-violence.

Professor Gokak analysed the plots of many Kannada plays, to bring out the ideas which they contain. The idealistic strain in the Kannada drama was discussed by the lecturer, who finds in "The Sacred Fire" by Sri G. B. Joshi and Prof. R. B. Mugali "a symbolic presentation of the spirit that is prompting modern India." "What India needs today", he declared, "is this consciousness of soul. We must become so many points of light united in a constellation." In "Pratirupa" or "Reflection," the same authors bring home the truth that "every time we try to destroy others, we destroy ourselves".

In conclusion, Professor Gokak quoted some beautiful passages in English translation from a Kannada drama of his own, "The Road Unending", which brought out how, though the ideal—symbolised in his play by the jewelled bird of paradise—always baffles the attempt to clutch it, still a man must put his trust.

". . . . .in the beauty that is to come
And pursue it for ever and ever and ever."

In his concluding remarks, the president pointed out the similarities between the developments in Kannada as referred to by the lecturer and those in other Indian languages such as Gujarati. "We are passing through a transition period", he said, "in matters religious, social and domestic. The old foundations are shaken and the new ones are being laid."

Some of the verse by Professor Gokak, quoted at the end of his lecture, Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri said, recalled Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and contained a promise of the lecturer's future literary achievements.

PRAJAMANDAL'S FATE IN SIROHI STATE

Twenty Days Grace Given For Registration

SIROHI, August 23.

The State has been overtaken by acute shortage of water and fodder involving about a lakh of cattle. Reports of innumerable cases of starvation and deaths are pouring into the capital from the rural areas. Number of shepherds are also pouring into the capital to obtain free permits to enable them and their herds to move out of the State to some unknown grim destination where their cattle might find pastures to graze.

The State Government, though belated, are making efforts to raise a loan of Rs. 12 lakhs from the ruler of some neighbouring state to organise relief.

PRAJAMANDAL ISSUE

A piquant situation has been created here as a result of the refusal of the Prajamandal to get itself registered under the Public Societies Act No. III of 1939, recently promulgated by the State and which required every Society in the State to get itself registered by August 18.

This was met by the State authorities with a Gazette Extraordinary, notifying that the lives of the unregistered Societies would be lengthened by 20 days, i.e., till September 8.—United Press.

NAZIS' TEETOTAL CAMPAIGN

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
BERLIN, July 29.

Germany has sent a strong official delegation to the Helsinki conference. Following the precept of Herr Hitler, the Nazi party has lately been putting teetotalism and non-smoking more and more into the forefront of its ideology. A new "Reich office for combating alcohol and tobacco poisoning" was set up this month. Dr. Ley, Reich labour chief, promised at a recent health congress the production of a non-alcoholic beer.

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PREMIERS' CONFERENCE AND WAR DANGER

Statement To Be Issued

"They Have No Choice Of Action In The Matter", Says A Premier

(From Our Special Correspondent)
POONA, Aug. 26.

After having met for about three hours in the morning, the remaining Premiers and Ministers met for about another three hours in the afternoon. Mr. Bardoloi, Premier of Assam and Pandit Ravishankar Shukla left at noon.

After the meeting the evening was over, Mr. Munshi issued to the Press a cryptic statement. The statement curiously did not refer to the international situation. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder was present for some time in the afternoon sitting. After the gathering dispersed, the participants came down and they were laughing and cracking jokes.

Premier Kher told Sardar Vallabhbhai that they had been invited to some functions whereupon the Sardar asked Mr. Kher whether they were all tea parties. Mr. Kher said within hearing of all, including a number of pressmen that one was a tea party and the other a 'pan supari' one. He further asked the Sardar whether they would like to attend a dancing party for which too there was an invitation.

The Sardar retorted amidst loud laughter from all that they could better have the dancing party at Yerwada House.

At about 7 p.m., Yerwada House was practically empty. It is, however, understood that they will meet again after dinner and after further talks, the Bihar and Orissa Premier and Ministers will leave for their respective places to-night.

It is rumoured that a decision with regard to Congress Provinces' attitude in case of war believed to have been already taken will be given out in the form of a statement in a day or two. Strict secrecy is being maintained with regard to the main topic discussed, that is, the Congress Provinces' attitude in case of war.

The Premiers met again this morning in view of last night's reports and war movements. Except Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Premier of U. P. who is expected to leave the place in about a fortnight and Mr. Rajagopalachari, Premier of Madras who is expected to leave for his place to-morrow, all the other Premiers and Ministers of other Provinces will be leaving for their respective places.

Although the conference was to resume this afternoon, it had to be hurriedly called on account of reports regarding the international situation. One of the Premiers told me that Congress Ministries have no option before them. Still the nation's interests could not be thrown to the winds. "What can we do, if we resign and what can we do if we do not resign?" He asked.

One thing seems to have clearly emerged out of this conference and that is that complete prohibition has to be enforced within a period of three years in accordance with the Working Committee's resolution. It is held that the position in all provinces with regard to the enforcement of prohibition is generally the same as excise revenue in 11 Congress Provinces is approximately put at one-fourth of the total revenue of each respective province.

Detailed discussion and tentative decisions on some of the important items on the agenda like the communal question, one Government's circular with regard to national flag and the Harijan disabilities had to be held over in view of the imminent war danger. Mr. K. M. Munshi, who is acting as Secretary to the conference told me that they will meet again in the evening and issue an official communique.

Premiers' Conference Cammunique

POONA, Aug. 26.

The Prime Ministers' Conference concluded this evening after three days deliberations. The following communique was issued to the Press at the conclusion of to-day's meeting:—

"The scout movement and the problems which have arisen in relation thereto were discussed and it was agreed that Provincial Governments should take steps to organise scouting themselves as an integral part of the educational programme. The work done in the cause of Harijans in different provinces was reviewed and the progress made was considered satisfactory."

The Hon. Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Prime Minister of Assam and the Hon. Pandit Ravishanker Shukla, Premier of the Central Provinces left for their respective places this afternoon. Other Prime Ministers, who are here in connection with the Conference are expected to leave to-morrow while Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant will stay here for a week more.—A. P.

Premiers And Ministers Who Left Poona

POONA, Aug. 26.

The Hon. Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla, C. P. Premier and the Hon. Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Assam Premier, left Poona this afternoon by the Poona Express. They will detrain at Kalyan, the former to catch the Calcutta Mail via Nagpur to reach Nagpur tomorrow and the latter to catch the Calcutta Mail via Chheoki 'en route' to Shillong.

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, P. W. D. Minister, Bombay and the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Bombay Assembly, left for Bombay by the same train.—United Press.

WOMEN WORKERS IN PROVINCES

A. I. C. C. Calls For Information

ALLAHABAD, August 24.

The office of the All-India Congress Committee has circulated all Provincial Congress Committees asking them to supply information about women workers in the provinces under the folllowing heads:

(i) Active Congress women workers of that province;

(ii) Women members of the different Congress Committees;

(iii) Congress women representatives of the local self-Government institutions;

(iv) Congress representatives in Legislative Assemblies and Councils, etc.;

(v) Women workers in the constructive programme of the Congress like the Harijan Sevak Sangh, the All-India Village Industries Association and the All-India Spinners' Association;

(vi) Organisers of the Sevika Dal of the various Congress Committees.—United Press.

Premiers' Conference Concluded

Attitude Of Ministries Towards War

POONA, Aug. 26.

The Premiers' Conference concluded at 12 noon to-day. The "United Press" understands that the deliberations to-day also centred round the question of war and the Congress Ministries facing the situation in India in the light of the Congress Working Committee's resolution on the subject.

An official 'communique' will be issued this afternoon.

All Premiers and Ministers excepting the Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant who is staying here for a fortnight, are leaving for their respective destinations immediately.—United Press.

IF WAR IS DECLARED

Premiers' Decision To Be Made Public

(From Our Special Correspondent)
POONA, Aug. 26.

As the Yeravda jail bell jangled at ten o'clock, dinner and after-dinner talks in the Premiers' Conference concluded at Yeravda House. No definite decision is yet available, but there is a general impression that war is impending.

At the conference itself it appears there was divided opinion, but to-day's events have resolved most of the doubts among the participants. The Premiers' decision may be made public in case war is declared.

It is gathered Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had a telephonic conversation with the Congress President to-day, about fixing of the Working Committee meeting, but nothing definitely is settled.

Rajen Babu Consulting Sardar Patel

PATNA, August 26.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who received a request for convening a meeting of the Congress Working Committee, in view of the international situation from Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, is now consulting Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other leaders in this connection.—A. P.

COBB BREAKS THREE WORLD MOTORING RECORDS

SALT LAKE CITY (Utah), August 26.

John Cobb broke the three world motoring records of five kilometres at an average speed of 326.66 miles per hour; ten kilometres at an average speed of 283.01 miles per hour; 10 miles at an average speed of 270.35 miles per hour. Previous records were respectively 292/12 and 238/67, both by Sir Malcolm Campbell, and 270/35 by German late Berndt Rosemeyer.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 4).

hitherto maintained separate accounts of their wholesale and retail sales, and it is impossible for them now to sort out these sales from their past accounts. In such cases and so far as past accounts are concerned, Government will not insist on anything beyond such approximate information as it may be possible for the licensee to furnish.

MISUNDERSTANDING CLEARED

Sales Tax Provisions Explained

Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

Government are receiving a number of representations in connection with the Bombay Manufactured Cloth Sales Tax (Licensing Provisions) Rules, 1939, which show that there is still a good deal of misunderstanding in the matter.

It has already been explained to the public that the rules do not impose a tax on any class of traders in manufactured cloth. The present rules are merely intended to collect such information from the traders as will enable Government to decide at what stage the tax can be levied with minimum inconvenience to traders and minimum cost to Government.

A suggestion has been made that a system of "registration" should be adopted instead of licensing. Government do not consider that there is anything derogatory to a trader in obtaining a license for carrying on a trade. Moreover, if the traders are merely asked to register their names, it will not be possible to lay down any conditions such as, for instance, supply of information regarding turnover. It is therefore necessary that every trader in manufactured cloth should take out a licence for one year at least. When Government have received the information required under the rules and have decided the stage at which the tax should be levied, they will consider what changes in the present rules are possible and necessary.

A question has also been raised whether it is necessary that a trader having more than one shop should take out separate licence for each shop. Section 6(2) of the Bombay Sales Tax Act is clear on the point and lays down that "where a trader has more than one shop or place of business whether in the same town or village or in different towns or villages he shall obtain a separate licence in respect of each shop or place of business".

It appears that in cloth markets of the kind in existence in Bombay, one dealer may have two shops separated from one another merely because two contiguous rooms were not available to their common owner. The accounts of the shop are kept in one book. If therefore two separate places in one block constituting a cloth market are occupied by one shop, the two may be treated as one shop and only one licence will be enough.

Government's attention has been invited to the practice of retail merchants taking cloth from other retail merchants on approval for being shown to their clients and for returning the same if it is not sold. This may make the latter retailer a wholesaler in the strict sense of the word, but substantially the latter does not carry on a wholesale trade. In such cases a wholesale licence will not be insisted upon.

A question is sometimes raised as to whether a licensed dealer must take a hawker's licence if he goes about to canvass customers for his shop. Provided he does not take any cloth for sale during the canvassing tour, he will not be considered to be a hawker—who must take the cloth intended for sale with himself when he goes out hawking Whether the canvassing is confined to the town in which the licensed shop is situate or elsewhere makes no difference.

Some cloth dealers have complained that they have not

(Continued in column 3.

Jobs For Unemployed Due To Prohibition

Gilder Explains Govt. Measures

QUALIFICATION TO BE "PROTECTED TENANT"

All Amendments To Time-Limit Clause Thrown Out

POONA, Aug. 26.

All the twelve amendments moved by the Opposition yesterday to the Clause relating to "protected tenants" in the Tenancy Bill were rejected by the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day.

Time Limit Clause

The purpose of the amendments was to reduce the number of years from six (as laid down in the Clause for the qualification of a protected tenant, who should have cultivated the land for that period preceding January 1938) to varying periods of one, two, and three years respectively.

Five Divisions

A few of the amendments also wanted to increase the number of years governing the qualification and to widen the scope of protection afforded.

Five divisions were challenged by the Opposition.

ALL AMENDMENTS THROWN OUT

Mr. A. V. Chitre's amendment for reducing the period to three years and to extend the scope of protection to the tenants, who might come after the passing of the Act, was lost by 69 votes against 17.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar's amendment for the deletion of the sub-Clause prescribing six years' limit was negatived by 66 aganist 15 votes.

Mr. R. R. Bhole's amendment for the reduction of the period to three years was thrown out by 52 to 17 votes.

Another amendments of Mr. Parulekar for extending the scope of protection was also lost by 49 votes to 19.

The House rejected an amendment of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, which sought the total deletion of the six-year limit and to confer protection to all tenants as they were on first January 1939.

The House then resumed discussions on another series of amendments tabled to the explanation clauses of the same section.

Discussions had not concluded when the House adjourned till Monday, when the Finance Act (1932) Amending Bill will be taken up.—A. P.

UNEMPLOYMENT DUE TO PROHIBITION

Govt. Measures To Provide Jobs Explained

Two short notice questions dealing with shops and other concerns dealing in intoxicating drinks and drugs that had been closed in Bombay and suburbs as a result of prohibition and the employment to persons thrown out of employment as a result of prohibition were put to-day by Mr. D. N. Wandrekar (Bombay City North) and Mr. S. H. Jhabvala (Railway Unions) respectively.

The Hon. Mr. M. D. Gilder replied that the number of shops and other concerns, wholesale and retail, dealing in intoxicating drinks and drugs, both indigenous and foreign, that had been closed as a result of prohibition was 9,240. Total number of persons employed in those shops according to their communities was, Hindus 3441, Christians 1,076, Parsees 505.

MEASURES TAKEN

Referring to the measures so far taken by Government to provide employment for them, the Minister stated that Government had issued a Press Note dated July 26, 1939 offering employment to persons affected by the prohibition scheme and setting out the temporary measures of relief. He added: "In pursuance of that policy ten persons have been absorbed as packers in the Excise Department and the applications of 15 men were under consideration; 29 persons have been employed as clerks. The Industries Department requires the services of sixty tappers and six other men for carrying out experimental work in connection with the manufacture of palm sugar.

SPECIAL OFFICER

These posts are being filled in from among the persons affected by prohibition. Suitable candidates from amongst such persons are also being interviewed and selected with a view to employing them in hotels and Police Department.

Government has also appointed a special Employment Officer to receive applications from affected persons, investigate their cases and help them in securing suitable posts."

As to how many persons had come forward to take advantage of those measures, Dr. Gilder stated that so far 530 persons had applied for and been given the necessary forms. But of those 420 applications had been registered and six were pending investigations.

Asked whether any of the dealers had co-operated with Government in its measures to provide employment, the Minister replied in the negative.

"NIRA" EXPERIMENT

In reply to Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the Hon. Dr. Gilder observed that so far employment had been or was being offered to over 120 applicants.

Experiments were being conducted in the Haffkine Institute on the preservation of the full food and vitamin value of 'Nira' (sweet, unfermented toddy) and at the Royal Institute of Science, 'Nira' Sugar and other products. Government was starting 'Gur' making first, but was finding it difficult to recruit tappers.

To a further question on the subject, the Minister stated that Government were making arrangements for giving temporary rent-free quarters, or if accommodation was not available in Government chawls small grants would be made for housing

"The Government has provided for the education of the children of those, who are thrown out of employment, by its prohibition policy and are unable to pay for their education," added the Minister.—A. P.

Department Of Supply For India

SIMLA'S PREPARATIONS TO MEET EMERGENCY

Defence Forces To Be Kept At Full Strength

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The Army authorities are reported to have found it necessary to stop all leave in India, both for British and Indian services.

Army personnel at present on leave in India however have not been called, although it is understood that arrangements for recalling certain categories of personnel on leave from India have been made.

India's Defences

India's defences are being prepared to meet all eventualities and, although the tense situation now existing may ease, it is considered correct to maintain army units and defence establishments, including Port Defences, as near as possible at full strength.

DEPT. OF SUPPLY FOR INDIA

The creation of a Department of Supply is announced in a Gazette of India Extraordinary which says that the new Department will deal directly with questions concerning supplies of all kinds required for the prosecution of war. The Department will be added to the portfolio of the Hon. Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, K.C.S.I., Law Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, and will be directly administered by a Director-General of Supply.

The Gazette also announces the creation of a temporary post of Director-General of Supply for a period of six months, in the first instance, and the appointment thereto of Mr. H. Dow, C.S.I., C.I.E. The post will be created with effect from the date Mr. Dow assumes charge of his new duties.

The Governor-General-in-Council is also pleased to sanction the creation of a temporary post of Deputy Director-General of Supply for a period of six months in the first instance, and the appointment thereto of Sir James Pitkeathly, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O The post will be created with effect from the date Sir James Pitkeathly takes charge of his new duties. —A.P.

Training Of Muslim Teachers

Questions In Assembly

POONA: August 26.

The training of Muslim teachers through the medium of Urdu was the subject of an interpellation in the Bombay Legislative Assembly this morning, when Mr. K. B. Kazi (Khandesh District), asked Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, as to what steps Government proposed to take in the matter.

The Premier replied that the Advisory Committee for Basic Education resolved at its first meeting, held in March, 1939, that basic training centres should be established by Government during the current year for training teachers through the three regional languages of Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada.

When the matter was being discussed the Muslim representative in the Committee, it is understood raised the question of opening a centre for the training of teachers through the medium of Urdu also.

It was pointed out to him, however, that as the number of teachers to be trained through the medium of Urdu this year was very small—about 8 only, there being only 7 Urdu schools in the compact areas selected—and as all these teachers are likely to be well acquainted with one or other of the regional languages, it would be both economical as well as convenient for the present to train them along with other teachers, rather open separate centre for such teachers.

The Premier added that Government, however, had since started a separate basic training centre for Urdu teachers.

To a supplementary question Mr. B. G. Kher replied that the separate centres for Urdu teachers were opened for 30 teachers, but only 20 had come.

The Muslims objected to basic education scheme.

Sir A.M.K. Dehlavi (Leader of the Opposition): "No."

The Premier: "I hear somebody here says "No." (Laughter).

HOUSE ADJOURNED TO MONDAY

All the 12 amendments moved by the Opposition yesterday to the clause relating to 'Protected Tenants' in the Tenancy Bill, were rejected by the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day.

The House then resumed the discussions on another series of amendments tabled to the explanation clauses of the same section.

Discussions had not conluded, when the House adjourned till Monday, when the Finance Act (1932) Amending Bill will be taken up.—A.P.

Two Inches Of Rain In Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, August 25.

It rained to-day for the whole day and two inches were recorded.

In Memoriam

The Late Dr. Dara M. Dastur

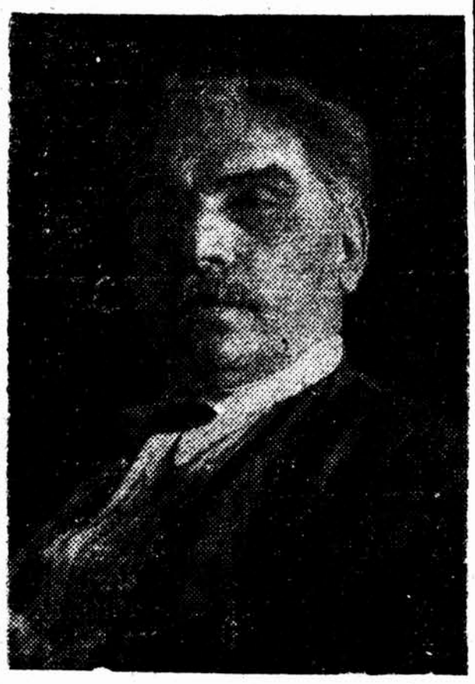
(BY ONE WHO KNEW HIM)

Exactly a year ago, all but a day (on 26th August, 1939), there passed away from our cosmopolitan city a veteran Parsi physician, in the person of Dr. Dara Muncherji Dastur, after strenuous work for four decades and a half for the welfare of a suffering humanity, and whose activities were briefly reviewed in these columns at that time. Dr. Dastur, after taking the degree of L. M. & S. in 1893, received his earlier practical training at the hands of Dr. Kaikhashru N. Bahadurji, M.D., working with him in the Fever Hospital that did very valuable work in those dark days of the bubonic plague which reared its ugly head first in 1896. With such expert guidance, and gifted with unique power of diagnosing diseases, he soon achieved a distinction in the profession, and carved out a very bright future that was the envy of many of his seniors in the line. Truly has it been said that the first stroke is half the battle, and his first stroke of correct diagnosis won the battle for his patients and led to complete cure.

A Friend Of The Poor

Dr. Bahadurji was noted for his sound knowledge in the treatment of fevers, and Dr. Dara soon proved that he was his worthy disciple in the treatment of cases of all kinds of fevers. The writer had often seen, in the heydey of Dr. Dara's career, quite a number of his friends and acquaintances with their tiny tots in their arms or grown up babies by their side, waiting for a long time for their turn, as they often assured him that they could afford to wait long, as they had full faith in the treatment of this doctor. He paid equal attention to all cases and his advice was sought after not only by Parsis, but many non-Parsis, specially Hindus and Christians, and the present writer knows of many such cases. They all pay glowing tribute to his remarkable power of diagnosis and correct treatment leading to rapid cures. He shifted to Versova in order to avoid pressure of calls even at night, but his fame spread even to suburbs.

The poor of the city still remember him with gratitude for his great regard for them, who often benefited by his advice and treatment given without any charge. Once satisfied with the knowledge of indigence of any party he would willingly go to its succour and continue to do so for years after. Some members of the middle classes who could not pay his full charges paid nominal charges. And they all mourn his death, to-day as they would mourn the passing of one of their near and dear ones. Many patients who were fully restored to health even now go to his dispensary (which fortunately has not been closed, but kept open, just to keep his memory green, in Soona Mansion, a few yards away from the old premises, in charge of the old compounder who also has grown grey in the services of his late master) to get old prescriptions given by Dara repeated, when there is recrudescence of the old trouble. It is a pity prescriptions of more than five years' duration have not been preserved, but even those of the past five years fill up almirahs. Even specialists who were at times called to consult along with him bore witness to his correct diagnosis. In fact, there have been cases, besides those within my personal knowledge where I have been assured by a Christian colleage of mine, that his treatment alone produced wonderful result when the patient had earlier consulted some specialists and taken their treatment



The late Dr. Dara M. Dastur

for a long time, without good result.

Keep His Memory Green

It is a pity no movement has been started to perpetuate his memory, in an humble way. The memory of his guru, Dr. Bahadurji, has been kept ever green by the well-known Dubash family when his death anniversary is being observed these 41 years past, when besides the religious ceremony, the Navjote and wedding ceremonies of the poor Parsi children and poor couples, respectively, are performed, thus killing two birds with one stone. We have had not so far another Dubash family who would perform a similar thankless task in the case of Dr. Dara, even without the two additional social functions (Navjote and wedding). Is it too much to hope for this? On my referring this matter to a veteran Parsi journalist, he welcomed the idea, but added that the grateful remembrance of his humanitarian activities, while he strode on the earth like a Colossus to alleviate the sufferings of humanity was best carved in their hearts and it needed no monument. He recalled the words of a poet who put it tersely. "He that gives to God and not to Fame,—Will not carve a marble for his name".

I shall never forget the sombre scene of great grief and sorrow writ large on the face of mourners who paid their last homage to him and followed the funeral procession. Words were whispered on all sides that the poor and widows had lost their great benefactor, and the city in general one of its ablest doctors.

His broad-browed massive head crowned with rich hirsute growth that to some seemed awe-inspiring, was really full of genuine sympathy for the poor, which had broadened considerably a couple of years before his death when he had the misfortune to lose one of his brothers and his only son, who was cut off in the prime of life. Of him we can truly sing with the poet "Life's race well run, Life's work well done, (and) Life's victory won".

Really we shall not see his like again! May Ahura Mazda in his Infinite Mercy bless our great metropolis with many Daras so that we may not miss him much as years roll on!

Security Notice Withdrawn

The Government has cancelled its Notice demanding security under sec. 3 (3) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, from Mr. Salebhai Abdul Kadar, keeper of the Taj Mahal Fine Art Litho Works, Bombay, in view of his apology and undertaking not to print objectionable matter in future.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Bilawal. 7-45 Dadra Aur Ghazal. 8-0 Husn Lal. 8-15 Marathi Pad. 8-30 For Young Listeners. 9-15 Laoni. 9-20 Gordhan Das. 9-30 Songs from Stage. 10-0 Woman's World. 10-30 Gondoliers. 11-10 Squire Celeste Octet. 12-0 noon Songs with a Story. 1-0 p.m. Orchestral and Vocal. 6-0 Bhimplasi. 6-5 Mehboob Jan. 6-15 Nasir Khan. 6-25 Gordhan Das 6-40 In Memoriam. 6-50 Violin. 7-0 Next Week's Programmes. 7-10 Geet. 7-25 Husn Lal. 7-35 Gordhan Das. 7-45 For Villagers. 8-30 Mehboob Jan. 8-40 Nasir Khan. 8-50 Gordhan Das. 9-35 Ghazals. 9-50 Variety. 10-0 Gordhan Das. 10-10 Husn Lal. 10-20 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

7-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)

6-0 p m. Gordhan Das. 6-15 Violin. 6-30 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 6-45 Nasir Khan. 7-0 to 7-10 As in Delhi 1. 7-10 Bhajan. 7-30 For Highbrows. 7-45 Their Own Choice. 8-25 Sut Mind. 8-30 to 9-35 As in Delhi 1. 9-35 Muriel Brunskill Contralto. 9-50 Felix Weingartner.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s.)

7-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

6-0 to 7-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2. 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Lal Muhammad. 6-20 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 6-40 Bai Saraswatibai. 7-0 Dhamar on Tabla. 7-10 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 7-30 Lal Muhammad. 7-40 Faiz Fareed. 7-45 For Countryside 8-15 Bai Saraswatibai. 8-35 Ahmadi Khan. 8-45 Next Week's Programmes. 8-50 Lal Munammad. 9-35 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 9-55 Lal Muhammad. 10-10 Bai Saraswatibai.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Sazon Ki Jhankar. 8-15 Chitrapat Sangit. 8-45 Vyakulta. 9-0 Lalita Venkatram. 9-20 Nisar Ahmed. 9-30 Ragmala. 9-40 Manhar G Barve. 10-0 Kavi Sammelan 11-30 Sitar by Rahmat Khan. 11-50 Light Music. 12-10 p.m. Water Cups. (With Tambora and Tabla). 12-20 Manhar G. Barwe. 12-50 Rahmat Khan (Sitar). 1-5 Ghazals. 1-20 Lal-Ki-Ganit. 1-30 Music. 3-30 All Children's Hour. 6-0 Nisar Ahmed. 6-15 Lalita Venkatram. 6-35 Surendranath. 6-45 Recitations from Marathi Poems 6-50 H. Chattopadhyaya. 7-10 Jyotsna Bhole of Poona 7-40 Shukrasanjeevani. 8-5 Soratn on Sarod. 8-10 Manhar G. Barwe. 8-30 Sport, by Talyarkhan. 8-45 Geets. 8-55 Talk of Town. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 New Books 9-50 Yehudi Menuhin. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

6-0 to 9-50 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 9-50 Rahmat Khan. 10-5 Jyotsna Bhole. 10-30 Epilogue.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s.)

2-0 p.m. S. R. Govindaswamy Brothers: Nagaswaram. 2-15 Shrimati T. N. Manickkam Vocal. 2-30 K. V. Kesava Bhagavatar Vocal. 2-45 Rural Operetta. 6-0 For Villages. 6-30 Sathur S. Krishna Iyengar: Vocal. 7-0 Self-Sufficiency. 7-15 Kumari N. Chockamma of Mysore: Veena and Vocal. 8-0 Sathur S. Krishna Iyengar: Vocal. 8-30 Interlude. 8-45 Kumari N. Chockamma of Mysore: Veena and Vocal.

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

8-30 a. m. Md. Dabirkhan. 9-5 Dhirendra C. Mittra. 9-25 Bijanbala Ghose Dastidar. 9-45 Reba Shome. 10-5 Music lesson. 10-45 Stage and screen. 11-6 Morning music.

6-0 p. m. Bells of St. Margaret's Westminster. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Kalipada Pathak. 7-45 Career of Karima. 9-0 Wilhelm Backhaus and B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra. 9-30 Bhowandi Das. 9-50 Rajen Sengupta. 10-10 Gouri K. Bhattacharya.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

8-30 a. m. to 12-30 p. m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

6-0 to 9-30 p. m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Bertram Magnoni. 9-45 The radio quintette.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. Prayer 6-10 Songs of season. 6-30 Sweet remembrances. 6-50 Pankhariyan. 7-0 Bhajans Surdas. 7-15 For rural areas. 7-45 Allahabad (Hindustani). 8-0 For women Orchestra.. 8-40 Mohanlal Kool. 8-55 Chorus. 9-35 Jhoola. (Relayed from Ajodhiya).

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p. m. G. N. Panchanathan. 5-45 A I R Artist. 6-0 G. N. Panchanathan. 6-20 Police Gazette. 6-30 Rashida (Telugu). 7-30 T. Chowdiah. 8-55 New history. 9-30 V. C. Vaidyanatha Aiyer.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Excerpts from 'Elijah'. 9-48 Vienna Philharmonic orchestra.

Hyderabad Programme

111 metres (730 kc/s)

5-30 p. m. Habeebkhan, Asthai and Khayal. 5-50 Iqbal of Delhi, Ghazal. 6-0 to 6-30 For children. (Urdu). 6-30 N S B S S orchestra, "Rag do rang". 6-40 Iqbal of Delhi, Khamsa, Ghazals. 7-5 Maha veena solo. 7-10 "Four weeks of international affairs". 7-25 Habeebkhan, Khayal, Thumri, Ghazal. 8-30 Records. 8-45 Iqbal of Delhi, Dadra Ghazals. 9-10 Habeebkhan, Khayal, Ghazal. 9-30 Iqbal of Delhi, Ghazals.

Peshawar Programme

Broadcasts on 200m (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m. relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.

B B C Programme

7-30 Unusually yours. John Rorke. 7-45 Falkman and his apache band. 8-30 Recital 8-45 Religious service. 9-30 News. 9-50 Sports. 10-0 Tom Jenkins and grand hotel (eastbourne) orchestra. 10-25 Sport. 10-55 Music. 11-0 Trust a woman. 11-30 News. 11-50 Sports talk.

WAR OR PEACE?

Amazing Revelations Of The Rotten Side Of Things In Germany

(By A EUROPEAN JOURNALIST)

"In Europe and especially in Poland, which I lately visited everybody is prepared for war to the boiling point. There is enthusiasm for war as was never known before. There is a feeling of hatred and demand for revenge against Germany which is difficult to discribe. War, it is now freely emphasised, must end in the complete break-up of Germany. On this point there is not the slightest doubt in Europe, not even in Germany. The following is the reason for this emphatic conclusion:—

Two things decide the result of a war: a sincere enthusiasm for war and money. The rest is of little importance. In the Third Reich—as is well known to everybody—both these are lacking. Although this might sound untrustworthy, it is really so. Any real enthusiasm for war in Germany is out of question. Danzig is very insignificant to raise a war fever among the Germans. Herr Goebbels, the German propaganda Minister, is really encouraging a theatrical sort of war fever among the Germans on account of Danzig. If anybody in Germany really wishes for a war, they are enemies of Germany in the country itself. If the German people are dragged to the battle-field they would as soon as they see any weakening of their rank and file, they would lay down their arms or run away. And in the Germany of to-day this weakness is much more than what the world knows or is known even in Germany

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There is such a weakness even in their strongest spot. Germany's strength is in her army, the "Reichwehr", but this army by no means is satisfied with the present order. This is well known to everybody. This army has not forgotten how the present rulers have put aside their best generals simply because they did not desire to line up with the new system which has been condemned by the whole world. The German army had always a correct view of what is good and necessary and has never been carried away by fantastic phrases or by patriotic hurrahs. The army has always a sphinx secret and has remained so even to the present day. The present rulers of Germany know this very well and hence they cannot fully trust their army. This is the reason why Herr Goering has recently created his own army of 30,000 chosen Nazis with the object of opposing the Reichwehr in case of emergency. One must also remember that the High Command of the German army has absolutely seperated it from politics. Even the Hitler salute with stretched arm is forbidden to the soldiers. From Austrian Nazis and from the Czechs Hitler has nothing to hope for. The Austrian Nazis after the "raut" have been disillusioned and they have been disappointed by what they got from the new system, since they had expected much. And the Czechs for whom Herr von Neurath has established a protectorate are only waiting to throw away the yoke in the event of a war for which they have been impatiently waiting. They are against Hitler to a man. Among the internal enemies of the Reich must be counted all socialists and communists who have not ceased to exist in spite of chicanery, persecution, all the democrats who formed the strongest party before Hitler regime, the clergy because of the religious persecution of the Catholics, all labourers and peasants who have been sucked white, to the marrow, all members of the national-socialist party whose hopes have been frustrated in order to make room for others among their companions who now seat in places of power and have amassed fortunes by illegal means. And further, all those who have been crushed down only wait for the signal to rise against the reign of terror and force. Those thousands and hundreds of thousands who for years have suffered without any guilt on their part in concentration camps yelling for revenge with bottomless hatred, those innumerable widows and orphans, mothers and daughters, labourers, those who are indifferent, those for whom war is not necessary and those who do not desire it—all these form a very dangerous army of internal enemies against which it is difficult, even impossible to defend.

* * * *

All this internal rottenness would break up the State from within and would seal its fate in the event of a war which would be lost unconditionally and without a chance of help, even if there were no other dangers. There has never been a State which had so many enemies within the country and that biggest enemy, lack of money and means so very necessary to carry on a big war. The lack of all these would mean for any State a great catastrophe in the event of a war. It would be superfluous to add that these internal enemies would make common cause with the enemies outside the State. Such enemies Germany has more than enough. It may be stated that the Germans are so very unpopular all over the world. Even their so-called friends are their enemies because they fear them and do not trust them. No other State has ever broken so unscrupulously its contracts, its solemn promises. No State has ever abused so much the trust of other parties as the Third Reich. It is, therefore, no wonder that nobody now trusts Germany, that everybody condemns her new inter-national tactics, fear her, hate her and remains on guard against her. And it is true not only of the States which are German's enemies openly but also of the States—her so-called friends. These trust her but little, are always suspicious and secretly they are her enemies. It is only left for Hitler to decide against all these armies of internal and external enemies. This is not a good chance for war.

* * * *

On the other hand things are quite the contrary in Poland. The war fever is everywhere and real, and such as was never seen in that country before. This applies to all classes. They feel that their enemy since the ages attempting to break up their independence and to subject their country to a protectorate of the Czech model. Even the Jews, who have had in recent years no particular reasons to be patriotic towards the Polish State, if one can judge by what is heard and read of forced Jewish emigration from the country, are presenting themselves in large numbers for military service because they wish to fight in the front ranks against their most obstinate enemy, against the spoilers of their innocent fathers and brothers, whom Hitler without any moral or material reason robbed, murdered, crushed and scattered to the winds, for which there is no parallel in the history of any other nation. The Jews are, therefore, coming from all the corners of the world for military service and their offer is accepted by Polish military authorities because they know very well that no better soldiers can be found to oppose Germany than them. If the war at all breaks out, it would be a blood-thirsty one such as never known before. But besides this, Poland has an army, whose fame for battle and fighting spirit originated from the great school of Marshal Pilsudski and this army is already a nightmare for Germany. This army is simply waiting for an opportunity to show who taught them and what it has learnt, and woe be to them who desire to know it at the expense of their own skin. It is important to note that in Poland the army and the people are unbreakably united for their country as perhaps in no other State. But this is not all. Poland has no internal enemies, she has a model army beloved of the people and besides she has powerful friends like France and Britain having full trust in her, so much so, that England, which is a world power, has entrusted the decision for a war in the hands of Poland, That is really great. It is a proof how Poland has won over the confidence of her big partners and how well she deserves such confidence. Poland and her two partners are enough to crush Germany to dust. And there are States which would surely come to the aid of Poland with war materials and money. Hence you find that complete calmness and courage with which Poland looks to the future.

* * * *

Let us go once over to Germany. For her Italian friend, exhausted by her recent Abyssinian war, a war over Danzig, so little known to them, cannot be popular. Besides, Germany cannot expect any military, financial or material help from Italy. The Italians because of the dictatorship and some of the unpopular actions of their Duce and the fact that they have been supporting the much hated Third Reich are equally disliked by the whole world. Popularity plays a very important role in war. The world always has sympathy, not for the aggressors but the victims of such aggression. And the world does not want to hear Hitler's praises before his guests at Nuremburg about his new conquest—Danzig. The world condemns such desire and robbery in the same way as it condemned the rape of Czechoslovakia, and Austria. They would cast their lot against the robbers because tomorrow it might be their own turn. Hence the cry all over the world: "Stop Hitler."

The leaders of the Third Reich very well know that the war would find its speedy end as between "heroes and boasters". That the success which the minister of propaganda brought about by threats and propaganda tom-tom- parades and patriotic hurrahs in previous cases would not work now because the world now knows how to judge such threats and "kite flying." "We shall not give up even a bit of our territory" was the reply of a Polish statesman and another, Colonel Beck, Polish foreign minister ended his speech replying to German threats which was proudly applauded all over Poland: "There is one thing of greatest importance in the life of a man, a nation or a State: HONORED.

However, if war should come at this moment it would mean a complete break up of Germany,—Germany which would not be able to rise again. The world will not forget how much this Germany was to be blamed, how many milliards had been thrown away on account of this State for defence, instead of using them for better and useful purposes, how many hundreds of thousands of lives were sacrificed for the sake of one man who desired to show that he was great although he was only diseased. It appears to him that the world admires him while in reality the world is merely observing him.

Only in this manner should be understood the reply of Hitler that he is building up a "Germany for a thousand years" that is a thousand years of shame and infamy because the world will not forget soon his "acts". The Hitler period will belong to the most sorrowful period in the history of Europe. About this every thinking and honest man is convinced, even in Germany.

That is all about foreign politics, about German and Poland and the present situation?"

NO INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION

Bombay Govt. Contradict Press Statements

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

Statements have appeared in some newspapers that the Government of Bombay safeguards the interests of capitalists as against those of the poor agriculturists and the different water rates charged to Sugar Factory owners and agriculturists are quoted as an instance to justify the allegation. It is said that the factory owners are charged Rs. 28 per acre while the agriculturists are made to pay Rs. 43 per acre. The presumption drawn from the above is that the agriculturists are made to pay Rs 15 more than the factory owners. This is incorrect.

The facts are that the factory owners pay Rs. 28 per acre and are held responsible for proper drainage at their own cost, which is estimated at Rs. 15 per acre. In the case of the agriculturists in factory areas, the water rate as well as the drainage charges are collected by Government as the latter is responsible for drainage arrangements.

Government is anxious to help the agriculturists of the Province in all possible ways. Since the present Government came into power every effort is being made to help the agriculturists. As regards water rates, under certain conditions and for certain crops rates have been reduced, and facility to pay by easy instalments has been given to debtor agriculturists. Many other facilities have been provided to the irrigators.

RAJGARH PRAJA-MANDAL SECRETARY ARRESTED

(Through Praja Mandal).

RAJGARH, August 22.

Mr. Hamidali, Secretary Rajgarh Prajamandal who was arrested on the 13th August has been charged under Sec. 107 and 505. After his arrest at Talen he was brought to Biaora under special Police Guard and taken over back to Talen on a remand for a week. His case has not yet been challenged.

Another case is under Sec. 505. It may be recalled that owing to the sudden collapse of a building, constructed on a contract of Rupees one lakh, about thirty cows were buried alive and this had caused great sensation among the public. Mr. Hamidali was successful in pacifying the public, but the State charged him under Sec. 505.

Rajgarh authorities appear to have bent upon crushing the Prajamandal. Kalu Ahir, a prominent worker of the Prajamandal in Talen, has also been arrested and house searches are held without even official lawful orders. recently the house of Mr. Hamidali and Shree Krishna Brahimin were searched and some Prajamandal forms and other papers were taken away.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON TWO POINTS DOWN

Further Weakness In Sterling In Terms Of Dollar

PROFIT-TAKING IN LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Broach Declines

BOMBAY, August 26.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York Cotton market was slightly active but later the market encountered liquidation and hedge selling as the sentiment regarding International political situation was somewhat optimistic. Traders are awaiting developments abroad.

Locally, Broach also declined in sympathy with foreign markets.

EXCHANGES

After opening at 4.47, the Cross Rate fell to 4.41 as there was no special intervention. It closed finally at 4.39.50.

WHEAT

Liverpool wheat market declined on profit-taking induced by higher levels. The tendency was lower.

BULLION

Gold price in London was fixed higher at £7-15.

Silver did not fluctuate much, however, prices declined in the local market.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, Aug 26

Previous closing	8.61
To-day's opening	8.62
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	8.59
Difference	—02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939.

Liverpool, Aug 26

Previous closing	4.84
To-day's opening	4.79
Difference	—05
To-day's closing	4.77
Difference	—07

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1940 ..... Rs. 159

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 26

The New York cotton displayed some activity, while slightly optimistic feeling with regard to European developments brougnt about liquidation and hedge selling which were readily taken up.

The trading in October began at 8.62 i.e. one point higher than the last closing. Prices steadied on scattered trade support but the demand otherwise was slow with traders generally holding off awaiting developments abroad. October finally closed at 8.59.

BOMBAY COTTON
Late Trading

Bombay, Aug 26

In the local market Broach April/May opened to-night at Rs. 159-12. In the absence of any unfavourable news prices slightly receded. Broach was finally quoted at Rs. 158-12.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 26

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (8.61/8.61) 8.62/8.61
December (8.51/8.50) 8.46/8.46
January (8.35/8.35) unquoted

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Aug 26

American October (4.74) 4.77
American December (4.65) 4.72
Giza October (6.83) 6.71
Giza December (6.78) 6.70

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 25th August 1939 amounted to £2,475,004.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug 26

Previous closing	4.48 1/4 nom.
To-day's opening	closed
At the time of New York cotton closing	closed

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug 26

Previous closing	4.49
To-day's opening	4.47
To-day's closing	4.39.50

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Aug 26

Previous closing	175.18
To-day's opening	not received
To-day's closing	175.31

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 26

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.47 and then fell to 4.41, the absence of official intervention causing to slump to 4.39.50.

Franc opened at 175.12 and remained quiet and inactive.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 31/32 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.050) 13.111
New York on Bombay (35.00) 33.75
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.86
London on Milan (84.50) 83.50
London on Shanghai (0-3 5/8 nominal) 0-3 7/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3 3/4 to 3 3/8 per cent) 3 7/8 to 3 7/8 per cent
4 months (4 1/4 per cent) 4 1/4 to 4 1/4 per cent
6 months (4 3/4 to 5 per cent) 5 to 5 per cent

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-10-6) £7-15-0
Silver (20 1/16d) 20 1/16d

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Aug 26

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay "India sold. Speculators bought. Business moderate Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 26

Spot	(20 1/16d) 20 1/16d nil
Forward	(20d) 19 7/8d —1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 26

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-10-6) £7-15-0

BOMBAY BULLION
Latest Night Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Aug 26

Silver ready	50	0	0
Silver Shravan (Second)	50	1	0
Silver Bhadrapad	50	0	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	15	0
Gold Shravan (Second)	37	15	0
Gold Bhadrapad	37	15	0
Sovereign	24	8	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT
Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Aug 26

The Liverpool wheat market closed at 46 5/8d. for October position to-day while yesterday's closing was 50d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 26

The London Stock Exchange remained closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 26

The following are the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 43) dol 44 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23 7/8) dol 24 3/4
U S Common New Stock (dol 43 1/2) dol 47
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Aug 26

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1 4) 1-4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop August September (unquoted) unquoted
Dundee August (unquoted) unquoted
Lightning August (unquoted) unquoted

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay July August (£11 1/4 nominal) £11 1/4 nominal
Linseed Calcutta July (£11 nominal) unquoted
Linseed La Plata July (£11 13/16 nominal) unquoted
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£12 1/4 nominal) unquoted

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug 26

Liverpool wheat opened weak with October at 47 3/4d. Prices declined on profit taking attracted by high levels with the tendency distinctly lower throughout.

WHEAT AND SEEDS
Closing Night Quotations

Bombay, Aug 26

Wheat September	3	1	6
Wheat January	3	5	3
Wheat May	3	4	9
Linseed September	5	3	9
Linseed May	5	1	6
Groundnuts August	31	14	0
Groundnuts February	31	2	0
Castorseeds September	29	14	0
Castorseeds May	29	14	0
Cottonseeds September	28	6	0
Cottonseeds May	22	8	0

3½% GOVT. LOAN
Latest Quotation

Bombay, Aug 26

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closed at Rs. 95-7 at 2 p.m. Later Paper was quoted at Rs. 95-4 in private.

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 25.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt. Sept sellers	26/10 1/2
Linseed oil naked London per cwt Jan/Apr sellers	25/9

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 25.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	8 3/4

JUTE SHARES FIRM ON CALCUTTA EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Aug 26

Jutes ruled firm again on fair support from professional operators and outside buying support Howran speculative leader of the section were marked up over rupee than yesterday's closing figures while Hukumchand ruled steady at their downward trend. Coals revealed no fresh feature. Teas dull. Miscellaneous speculative issues have turned decidedly better to-day on fair American advices. Government securities better. Following are the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper Rs. 95; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 Rs. 108/12 small lot.

Bank: Reserve Rs. 109.

Railways: Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Guar Rs. 98 small lot.

Coals: Bhulan Bararee 7/1 Burrakur pref Rs. 140; West Jamuria 27/10.

Jutes: Barnagore Rs. 130; Budge Budge pref 145; Dalhousie 285; Howrah 48/5; Hukumchand prefd annas 15; Pref 17/8; Naihati pref 141; National 19/12 small lot; Pref 146; Presidency 3/2.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 8/4; Consolidated Tin 4/15; Indian Copper 1/13; Savoy Tin 1/3; Dalmia Cement ord 9/12 small lot; Indian Iron and Steel 24/7; Steel Corpn ord 11/12; Dunlop Rubber rod 17/8 small odd lot; First pref 139; Industrial Credit Syndicate 1/7; British Burma Petroleum 3/7; Bengal Timber pref 163; Champaran 7/8; New Savan Rs. 5/8.—A. P.

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Bar gold and sovereigns valued at Rs. 50,05,825 were exported from Bombay to foreign countires during the week ended August 26, 1939. Of this the s.s. "President Adams" which left Bombay for America carried bar gold worth Rs. 43,76,462, and sovereigns worth Rs. 2,32,080, for New York. The s.s. "Strathallan" which sailed from Bombay for England on Saturday afternoon carried bar gold valued at Rs. 3,95,283 for London.

The total value of gold shipped from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,27,61,28,147.

A small consignment of gold worth Rs. 11,606 which was booked to be shipped by the s.s. "Cathay" for Sydney was not sent as the sailing of the steamer from Bombay to Australia was cancelled during the week.

PEPPER AND GINGER MARKET

(From the Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association Ltd.)

Bombay, Aug 26

Per candy			
Pepper ready Alleppey	Rs. 83	0	0
Pepper ready Calicut	82	0	0
Pepper Bhadarva Sud 15th	82	0	0
Pepper Asho Sud 15th	82	0	0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th	83	8	0
Per cwt.			
Pepper ready Lampong in Bond	12	0	0
Pepper Lampong C.I.F.	11	12	0
Ginger ready unbleached	10	12	0
Ginger ready bleached	12	0	0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th	12	12	0

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, Aug 26

In the local stock exchange giltedged securities ruled quiet. Banks have been steady whilst planting issues remained unchanged. Electrical issues were neglected whilst miscellaneous issues remained unchanged.

Exchange transactions:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
5 per cent. 1955 Mysore loan	124	15	0
Reserve Bank of India	109	6	0
Imperial Bank of India	1510	0	0
Bank of Hindustan	27	0	0
Central Bank of India xd	33	12	0
Century Spinning	210	8	0
Sep Gokak Mills	131	8	0
Sp Kalpevta Estates RR	11	4	0
Thirumbadi Stock	0	15	0
Mlamallay Tea Estates	71	0	0
2 per cent pref	17	0	0
Metkab Rubber	40	cets.	
Trichy Sirangam Elec Supply Corpn Ltd. ordy sl	15	8	0
East Tanjore Elect Pref	106	8	0
Hindustan Investment Trust	12	0	0
Mysore Paper	8	6	0
Tata ordy	279	0	0
Sept Mundydroog Mines Ltd sh	6	6	

FOREIGN WHEAT MARKETS

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Liverpool wheat market was firm on the grave European situation. Chicago was easier in sympathy with the weakness of Winnipeg and selling by International interests presumably against purchases in Liverpool due to the decline in sterling and the possibility of increased freight and insurance rates.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 26.

In sympathy with a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 162 for Broach A/M. delivery and the market opened at Rs. 161/8 and improved to Rs. 162/8 on scattered buying. Later on there was considerable profit-taking on reports of move for a peaceful solution in Europe and prices declined to Rs. 159/8. Later on there was renewed covering and prices advanced to Rs. 161. The market was steady at this level and the undertone was good.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 5 points and later on was 11 points down. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.39. The local market was steady at Rs. 161. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach A/May	Rs.	161	0 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra D/Jan.		149	0 0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal D/Jan.		124	0 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Broach A/M highest 161 1/2; lowest 154; closing 160

Oomra D/J highest 150; lowest 144 1/2; closing 149

Bengal D/J highest 124; lowest 119 3/4, closing 123

Night sessions: Broach A/M opened Rs. 163, highest Rs. 163. lowest Rs. 160 1/2, and closed Rs. 162 3/4.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

GIZA 2.		
Spot		7.38+32.
October		6.78— 2.
November		6.83— 2.
January		6.77—11.
March		6.77—13.
May	wt	6.78—13.
July		6.80—12.
UPPERS.		
Spot		6.28+17.
October		5.86+ 2.
November		5.86+ 2.
January		5.84+10.
March		5.84+10.
May		5.84+10.
July		6.80—13.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 25d at £7-10-6. London Paris Exchange rate declined 154 points at 175.18. Dollar sterling cross rate closed 4.49 at London and 4.48 1/4 at New York. London silver prices advanced one penny at 20 1/16d. for spot and forward quotation gained one penny at 20d. Prices advanced on speculative buying and absence of offerings. Later the market was dull. New York silver improved 1/8c at 39 3/4 cents per ounce Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 3 1/4d. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 53 while forward parity was Rs. 52-14-0. The local market which advanced to Rs. 53 yesterday for silver, opened to-day at Rs. 50/8 and advanced to Rs. 51/12 but later on there was heavy selling and prices declined to Rs. 50/14. Gold was steady at Rs. 38/5. The market continues unsettled.

Quotations were as under:

GOLD			
Ready		38	5 0
Shrawan		38	5 0
Bhadrapad		38	6 0
SILVER			
Ready		50	14 0
Shrawan		50	14 0
Bhadrapad		51	0 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 25.

Spot	20 1/16
Forward	20

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 25.

Gold bars fine per oz £7/10/6

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug. 25.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	67
3 1/2 per cent	80
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	94
4 per cent 1948/53	100
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	104
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	105
5 per cent 1942/47	103 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	92
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	62 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	88 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	102 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary steady	34/4 1/2

Active Buying In Tata Steel Shares

COTTON MILL SHARES DECLINE AFTER FIRM OPENING

Undertone Steady And Operators Watch European Situation

BOMBAY: August 26.

Between hopes of peace and fears of war the local Share Bazar was irregular with buying in one section and selling in others. But the undertone was fairly steady.

There were reports of a peace move in Europe, which influenced active covering in Government Securities.

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened firm at Rs. 1,360 and advanced to Rs. 1,365, which was the highest level. There was a wave of realising and prices declined to Rs. 1,335, but at the decline there was steady professional support and prices improved to Rs. 1,355 and finally closed at Rs. 1,347-8.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market closed better following persistent hopes that war in Europe will be averted. U. S. Steel shares advanced 1-1|2 at dols. 44-7|8. Anaconda Copper Mining shares improved 7|8 at dols. 23-5|8. General Motor shares gained 7|8 at dols. 43-3|4. It appears that Wall-Street Market is oversold and with improved industrial situation, if war in Europe is averted, there will be a speedy recovery.

Cotton Mill shares opened firm, but the general feeling damped with increased selling pressure. It may be noted that for the past few days, there was heavy covering in Cotton Mill shares and now it appears that the urgent short interest is covered up and new buyers are more inclined to await developments in Europe.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened to-day at Rs. 747-8 and declined to Rs. 736-4. Other Cotton Mill shares were also quiet. Associated Cement shares were steady at Rs. 119-12.

There was fairly large transfer business to-day and carry-over premiums were slightly above normal.

The tone of the Market was steady and the general feeling seems inclined to take a bullish view, but developments in Europe will guide the course of prices in the near future. There was more disposition to await Hitler's speech on Sunday, but it is said that the function at which the speech is to be made is cancelled.

The market will remain closed on Tuesday, the 29th inst., being "Cocoanut Day."

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Aug. 26.

100	Amed. Advance	246 14
250	BOM. DYEING	736 4
100	CENTURY	214 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	209 8
100	COLABA	113 0
100	Cooria	84 0
250	David	25 0
250	Dawn	285 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	90 8
100	GOKAK	134 0
1,000	Hindustan	1660 0
100	Indore	30 12
100	Khatau	81 8
100	KOHINOOR	225 0
250	Laxmi	417 8
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	110 8
250	Model	38 8
50	MYSORE	79 4
200	NEW GREAT	184 8
100	Oosmanshahi	41 0
100	PHOENIX	226 4
25	SASSOON SILK	69 4
50	SIMPLEX	69 8
1,000	Sholapur	2.600 0
100	SWADESHI	201 0
100	SWAN	82 0
500	Vishnu	1,000 0
1,000	Westerns	850 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	96 8
35-50	Central D	31 4
500	Imperial	1502 8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	369 6
50-100	India	137 0
100	Reserve Bank	108 8
5	Union	5-11-6
	CEMENTS	
100	ASSOCIATED	119 12
	INSURANCE	
100	Empire	640 0
15-100	Jupiter	12 10
20	Mercantile	56 0
15-75	New India	36 0
200	Oriental	4340 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 0
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahd. Old	143 2
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1450 0
10	Ajmer	10 15
50	BOMBAY TRAM	126 4
100	Bombay Suburban	165 0
10	Broach	10 11
100	Karachi	191 4
100	Poona	183 8
100	Surat	161 4
100	TATA HYDRO	152 0
1,000	TATA POWERS	1272 8
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	1,003 12
100	C. Province	99 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 26

Bombay Dyeing (736/4) 745 740 745 735 737 736

Century (212) 216 213 214 215 214/8

Central India (209/8) 212 208 211 210 209/8

Kohinoor (224) 226 226 224 226 225

New Great (181) 187 183 184/8

Simplex (68/8) 69 70 69/8

Swadeshi (201) 201

Associated Cement (118/12) 119/8 120 119/12 120 119/12

Andhra (1445) 1445

Tram. Ord. (126/12) 126/12 126/4

Tata Hydro (151/8) 152

Tata Power (1270) 1270 1272

T. Steel Dfd (1325) 1360 1342 1350 1347 1355 1337 1357 1345 1347/8

T. Steel Ord. (280/8) 283 284 282 285 283/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (160/8) 161/8 162/8 162 161/8

Bellapur (169/8) 171/8 169/8

B. Steam (261/8) 261/4

B. Burma (462/8) 468 462 463 461 465 463

100	Dh. Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	98 8
100	Mandra Bhon	100 0
100	Pachora Jamner	85 8
100	Sara Serajganj	103 8
500	Tapti Valley	780 0
	MININGS	
9	Burma Corp.	5 6
2sh.	Indian Copper	1 13
10	Indian Iron and Steel	24 8
10	SHIVRAJPUR	33 4
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,347 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	283 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	ALCOCK	380 0
10	Air Service	6 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	169 8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	602 8
250	BOMBAY STEAM	262 0
125	B. BURMA	463 0
50	B. BURMA CONTY	156 14
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-11-6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	88 3
100	IND. BLEACHING	85 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	44 4
100	I. Radio Defd.	347 8
100	I. Radio Ord.	340 0
100	Port Canning	74 0
30	PREMIER CON.	70 0
15	Scindia	18 2
25	Tata Oil Mill	37 8
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,482 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	297 8
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.) XD	76 8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	110 4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	152 8
7-1|2	p.c. Tata Power	1,600 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref	207 8
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd.	161 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	575 0
	DEBENTURES	
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105 0
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 8
7	p.c. Sholapur	78 6
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	105 6

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 26.

2 3/4	per cent 1948-52 Loan 97
3 1/2	per cent G P Notes (Cash) 95/4
3	per cent 1951-54 Loan 99
3	per cent 1971 Bond 102/0
3	per cent 1963/65 Loan 96/4
3 1/2	per cent 1947-50 Loan 102/8
4	per cent 1943 Bond 106/10
4	per cent 1960-70 Loan 108/8
4 1/2	per cent 1955-60 Loan 116
5	per cent 1940-43 Loan 103/2
	TAXFREE LOANS
5	per cent 1945-55 Loan 112/2
4	per cent 1953-63 Mysore Loan 111/12
5	per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 121/0
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES
4	per cent B P T 1974 107/8
4	per cent M Deb 1974 106/8
5	per cent M Deb 1959 114
6	per cent M Deb 1954 127
6	per cent K P T 1956 127/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 05/4 declined to Rs. 95 and closed at Rs. 95/6.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 26.

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/5 7/8 to December

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 Aug./Sept.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 Aug.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 5/16 to 25th Oct.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 304 nominal
Bank's buying T T 294 nominal
Bank's buying D D 298 nominal.

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,290
Bank's buying T T 1,330

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77 1/4
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 60

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 59 7/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 24 nominal.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 158

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATE—
Hongkong/London 1/2 5/8 26th instant
Shanghai/London 0/3 5/8 26th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 26th instant
Java/London 8.28 7/8 26th instant
New York/London 4.49 1/4 25th instant.
London/New York 4.49 25th instant
London/Paris 175.18 25th instant.
London/Italy 84.50 25th instant
London/Belgium 26.25 25th instant
London/Switzerland 19.80 25th instant
London/Berlin 11.60 25th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 25th instant
London/Amsterdam 8.30 25th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain, Nominal.

Gold £7-8-5 24th instant.
Gold £7-10-6 25th instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/16 24th instant
Silver London Ready 20 1/16 25th instant
Silver London Forward 19 24th instant.
Silver London Forward 20 25th instant
Silver New York Ready 39 5/8 24th instant.
Silver New York Ready 39 1/4 25th instant
London Discounts 3 months 3 7/8 per cent 24th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 3 7/8 per cent 25th instant
London Discounts 6 months 5 per cent 24th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5 per cent 25th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent
6 months 1 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Easy.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach April/May New York May Rs. 31 1/2 Broach April/May Liverpool May Rs 45

New York Liverpool: Oct. 43 Dec. 50 Jan 58 March 68 May 83 July 99.

Training For Citizenship

What Boys And Girls Of Our City Are Doing To Save Lives

By Mr. A. S. TROLLIP,

President of the Safety Squad Association

The School Road Patrol first made its appearance in America in 1921. Today, Patrols are at work in the Schools of 1,800 cities in the United States; and it is estimated that there are 200,000 boys and girls serving on these patrols and protecting the lives of 5,000,000 school children.

The first School Road Patrol in India was inaugurated in December 1935 at the Dr. Antonia Da Silva High School, Dadar, Bombay. Since then, students of many other Schools in the City and Suburbs have been instructed by this patrol and are functioning with marked advantage to the student population as well as to the convenience of motorists passing through the localities in which these Schools are situated.

The Patrol At Work

Every day before going on duty the Patrol assembles within the School grounds. After being inspected by the Captain of the Patrol, the members march off to their respective positions. The Cadets, as members of the Patrol are called, take their positions 10 to 15 minutes before the opening of the School in the morning and remain on duty till after the last bell. At dismissal time they leave their classes two or three minutes before the dismissal bell, and remain on duty till all the children have left the premises.

Heads of Schools where Road Patrols have been functioning declare that the Patrol ensures a very efficient form of school dismissal; it prevents loitering and petty quarrels in the school ground and removes all possibility of children chasing one another into the street or rushing into the path of a car or other vehicle.

Educationists look upon the School Road Patrol as a student activity that trains for good citizenship. It develops a sense of responsibility and trains for leadership.

Positions And Signals

When on duty, each member of the patrol stands on the kerb, or edge of the road if there is no footpath, and holds back the students by extending his arms at a low enough level to suit the children's heights, in order to bar their progress as long as it is dangerous to cross the road.

When he sees a gap in the traffic, he motions the children to cross in a group, two by two, if possible, and at the same time if he wishes to do so, raises his hand to warn approaching vehicle drivers and cyclists that the children have left the kerb. The School Road Patrol does not control traffic but only enlists the courtesy of motorists and cyclists. Hence, if a vehicle is seen approaching, the member of the Patrol must bar the progress of the students and not attempt to stop the vehicle, but should a single vehicle appear when the children are already on the road, it may be necessary to signal to the driver that the children have already left the kerb.

Benefits To The Community

The Patrol provides protection for the student population of the School. It puts into actual practice the theories and admonitions of classroom safety. It guarantees that at least when entering and leaving the School the children shall do so safely and in accordance with the rules laid down in the Highway Code.

The Patrol helps to educate the children of the community in road safety. It is believed that nothing impresses on the child's mind more effectively the necessity for road caution than a properly functioning School Road Patrol. Few children can, day after day, come into contact with the safety cadets stationed at the kerb, and fail to connect the kerb with danger and need for caution when stepping on the road. Children attending schools were Road

The Road Patrol of the J. B. Vaccha High School, Dadar.

Petrols function, learn to use the road safely even when they are miles away from the watchful eyes and protecting hands of the members of their School Patrol.

It is not possible in this limited space to give complete information on the subject of the formation and functioning of this very important student activity—the School Road Patrol. Principles of Schools desiring further information may write to the Association. Two special issues of "Radiant Youth", the Safety Monthly Magazine, have been devoted to Road Safety and the School Road Patrol. For the nominal sum of three annas they can be obtained post free from the "Electric House", Bombay. Other publications, STOP-LOOK-LISTEN, and GAMES LESSONS are also available from the Association's Headquarters. These publications are extremely useful for safety teaching in Schools, and to Scout Masters and Guide Captains.

Now that the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, has urged that every School in the City should have a Road Patrol, it is expected that in a short time accidents to School children will be considerably reduced and that the citizens of to-morrow will be more safety minded than the pedestrians of today.

—•—

A recent advertisement states "it took 12,000 workers to put that bottle of milk at your door."

Yes, it it sounded as if it did.

The School Road Patrol of the Dr. Antonio da Silva High School, Dadar. The first Road Patrol in India was inaugurated in this school in December 1935, and since then Patrols for many other schools in the city and suburbs have been trained by them.

ART IN CONFLICT

(Continued From Page 17)

should be drawn to the fact that the satisfactory solution of the problem of art-education in India demands adequate emphasis on Indian art. The announcement made by the Vice-Chancellor will not, contrary to his expectation, completely remove the impression that fine arts are the cinderella of the University. The Diploma course in Music, painting, architecture or in any other art, will manufacture and multiply exponents of art, but what about their patrons?

Patrons Wanted

The academic education, being divested of the general knowledge of art, is mainly responsible for the apathy of the educated people towards art. To the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor that the object of higher education is primarily to prepare students for life, it should be added that life misses art which is inseparable from it, because the institution which claims to mould life has so far missed art and, therefore, failed to produce patrons of art.

Romantic Find

The sensation created in Europe by the theft of "L'Indifferent", a painting by Watteau, from the Louvre at Paris was accentuated by its romantic find recently. The fact that the picture was restored to its original state before it reappeared in the court revealed the motive of the theft. The price attached to the picture will appear to be fabulous to those who cannot appreciate art, but the whole episode will illustrate the immense value that is attached to art in Europe.

History Of Art

The session of the International Congress of the History of Art in London should not be a surprise in view of the political tension in Europe, because art offers a common ground for cultural intercourse and intellectual friendship. The Congress vindicated the universally acknowledged claim of art as a great unifying force. The study of the influences of British art on European art, which was the main item on the agenda, ought to appeal to Indian eclectics, who deplorably lack in the urge towards maintaining the individuality of their traditional art.

Old Country Lady: "These eggs are very small and they are not fresh."

Waitress: "Dear! Dear! Good thing they are small, ain't it, mum?"

—•—

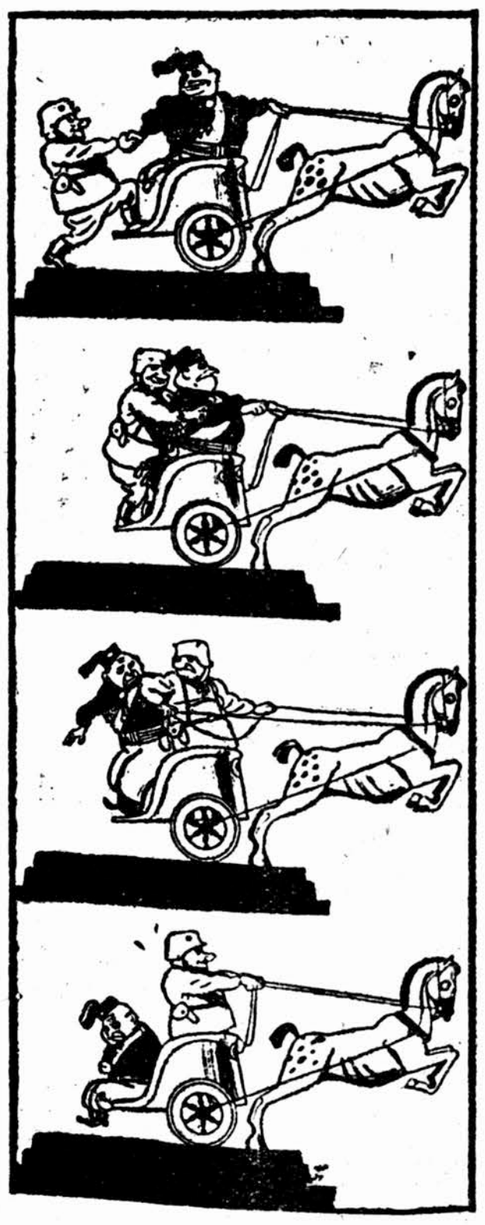
"No matter what I do, doctor, I can't get to sleep."

"Tried counting sheep?"

"Yes, and they just laughed at me!"

—•—

Another impediment to marriage nowadays is the increasing difficulty of supporting the government and a wife on one income



THE ATTICS.

(1) First design for a monument to Italo-German friendship.

(2, 3, 4) Subsequent modifications.

—Ganf, in "Krokodil," Moscow.

HINDUSTHAN GIRL SCOUTS—'NATIONALISM' OF MADRAS B. P. ASSOCIATION — OUR NATIONAL COMMISSIONER AT HARDAR AND TRIMPARNI IN C. P.

For the first time a special All-India Conference meets at Nagpur for the purpose of determining the final shape of the Girl Scout Movement under the auspices of the Hindusthan Scout Association. Women representatives from all over India will give considered views on the nature of the organisation needed to unite the girlhood of the nation for citizenship and national service.

The International Girl Guide Association, the internationalism of which we have exposed only recently, is built upon an exclusive sex basis where a purdah exists between men and women from the highest hierarchy except that the top so-called International Chiefs happen to be man and wife in the persons of Lord And Lady Baden-Powell. America has not always welcome, this plan of unnatural bifurcation of young life, but no country within the boundary of this limited internationalism had dared to prick the bubble.

In renaissant nations like Soviet Russia, Italy, Germany, Portugal, Japan the closest co-operation exists between the organisers of young life of both sexes. In organising both the boys and girls sections under the common banner of the Hindusthan Scout Association, the organisers aim at nothing beyond the closest co-operation between the leaders and organisers of the Scout Movement. The actual organisation of boys and girls will remain apart at the bottom even for the Cubs where co-education is so desirable. Let us hope the national Council will at least permit the formation of Cub packs for both boys and girls under responsible leadership. This should be especially possible for co-education schools. Even the leaders of both the sections will remain as distinct sections in the national and Provincial Councils.

India in this connection has shown special wisdom in refusing blindly to imitate the West with its crude morals and has shown that the H.S.A. is willing to give the right lead to the national according to the circumstances in which it finds itself. Important considerations to bring about this unity of the two sections is want of abundant leadership for the girl section, the possibility of economy, the possibility of common public service, and the need of a co-ordinated programme. The H.S.A. enters with this new chapter in no spirit of bigotry. If at any time it is found desirable, possible or practical to separate the two sections it will not fail to act in the best interest of the young as it has always done so far.

The National Girl Scout Conference should leave no ambiguity and decide on definite proposals to suggest changes in National and Provincial considerations. In details it should abandon the old policy of "difference in as many aspects as possible" and adhere to a policy of "unity and conformity" between the boys and girls sections.

It is only in the field of actual training that differences will have to be wisely made to suit special sex conditions and need of special knowledge.

The National Conference should further lay down a scheme of intensive propaganda and activity so that India can come up in the front of the Girl Scout Movement of the World. Women's institutions and public bodies should demonstrate the great value of the Movement to consolidate, organise and educate the future womanhood of the country on right patriotic, not sectarian, national lines.

Madras B. P. Bungle

After the betrayal of the national cause by the rump of the B. P. Association in Madras, and after the exposures of that body by Dr. G. S. Arundale, that Association is hard put to explain its sudden "volte face"

The London Headquarters declares His Excellency the Viceroy to be "the chief Scout for India, of Indian Government and the Governments of all Indian States," the "South Indian Boys Scouts" has the temerity to insult the intelligence of the Madras public by declaring that "the Boys Scouts Associations, Madras Presidency, is purely a National Scout Organisation having an Indian at the top, as its chief Executive Authority who is entirely responsible for its policy administration and control". And this statement is dared when the P.O.R. of the Indian Headquarters is unaltered and there is no constitutional authority left after the disaffiliation from the Imperial Headquarters to alter the P.O.R

The paper further says that the B. P. Association in Madras, has Indians as Deputy Camp Chiefs and Akola leaders, for training up the Scouters and others interested in the movement on up-to-date lines."

The up-to-date lines of Mr. Kamath are by now too well-known to the Madras public but the writer does not say that all these D.C.C. and Akola Leaders have to take orders from the Headquarters training centre of the Imperial Boy Scouts Association in London from which the Indian Headquarters now professes to disaffiliate. If the Madras Association is truly a national Association it may induce Mr. Kamath to take back the Medal of Merit which he threw away, in excitement and ask all the D.C.C.'s to send back that wooden thing with undignified associations that all D.C.C.'s bound in loyalty to England wear round their necks.

We, however, welcome the reluctant expulsion of the study of the Union Jack from the Tenderfoot Test, under force of circumstances, but the "national B.P. Madras Association which seems to follow a froggish policy of Provincial exclusiveness does not know that this welcome change is not made by the Indian Headquarters on behalf of all the branches in Provinces like Punjab, Bombay, etc The Madras Association, accorded to its "National Policy" has now replaced the Union Jack by the Scout Flag of the British Empire and there is no such thing in existence as the Scout Flag of the World. Like a bolt from the blue comes the news that the B.P Scout Badge in Madras will include the Lotus, that symbol which was condemned as "communal" by some rash Bombay knight a year ago.

So under the "Nationalism" of the Indian Headquarters there is "freedom" for Provincial Associations to have their own badges. Since the B.P. Association in Madras has introduced the Lotus and flattered and honoured the Hindustan Scouts, the B.P. Association in Bombay and the Punjab will undo the mischief by introducing the pupils of Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy and Mr. Hogg, dressed in uniforms of Mussolini. B.P. Bengal will prefer to retain the Union Jack and Sind will introduce Mr. Jamshed Mehta in deep meditation praying for light

We congratulate the Indian Headquarters for having unconstitutionally agreed to liquidate themselves in favour of the policy of "Provincial Anarchy and National Disintegration."

The article says that "Patrols are named after the heroes of the past"..... it is good to know that no heroes are left in India in the present.

We entirely agree with "Orion" of the "Hindustan Scout" who says that the fate of the Madras Association is like the ostrich which is chased beyond its endurance and buries its head in the sand believing that nobody sees it.

The game is played out, my dear friends in Madras, and no doubt a dismal fate awaits you together with the India Headquarters.

N. O. C. At Hardar And Trimparni

Pandit Shree Ram Bajpai, the National Organising Commissioner of the H.S.A., is marching through the country in his old age like a conquering hero saying the mantras of nationalism. Wherever he goes, he is adored by the young, revered by the old, and greeted by the general public as the spirit of national scouting which is born to replace the decayed remains of the B.P. Association.

Bajpaijee reached Hardar on the 5th and addressed a meeting of 2,000 after giving his blessings to a scout-rally. On the sixth Panditji visited schools and vidyasalas and attended a grand-camp fire in the night. He received a grand send-off by scout officials and boys and girls scouts when he entrained for Timparni.

Tunarni has the great honour of possessing the first Hindusthan Scout Troop in C. P. The whole town was en fete, befitting his pioneering traditions and thousands attended the scout rally which took the shape of an organized Mela. The Scouts gave wonderful displays in scout-craft, health-craft, village uplift and literacy work. They proved themselves most efficient agents for the national regeneration programme of the Government. The next night witnessed another grand camp fire which gave a two hour programme.

GOLD FLOWS DOWN SINK

A gold dealer described in Coventry Bankruptcy Court yesterday how liquid gold worth £2,500 was lost down a sink.

The debtor was William Neal, of Hearsall Lane, Coventry, who admitted a deficiency of £17,779. He started business, he said, with £20 capital, and before dealing in gold was laundry manager, charabanc owner, watch case maker and repairer and fancy goods seller.

Explaining the loss of the liquid gold, he told the Court: "There was a glass tank of the gold solution and some old gas-piping, and I decided to have the gas-pipe down. I had to remove the tank, and in doing so I slipped and caught it on the edge of the sink and the stuff whet down the drain."

BROUGHT £100,000 GOLD

Neal admitted that, although his gold purchases amounted to more than £100,000 in 1937 and his stock was valued at more than £7,000, his trading loss was £8,850, and in 1938 his loss was more than £9,000.

Answering Mr. T. F. Mason, a Birmingham solicitor, Neal said he did not inform the corporation about the loss of the liquid gold. He denied that his story was fictitious.—"News Chronicle."

SLEEP MAY BE VITAL FACTOR IN NEXT WAR

SYDNEY:—"Other things being equal, victory in future wars will go to the population that loses least sleep."

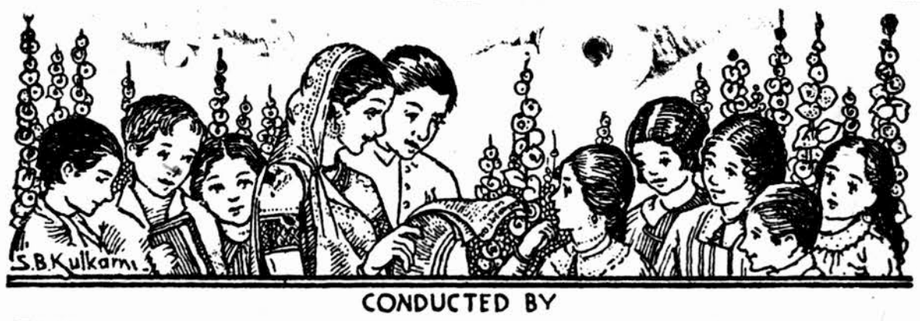
That is the opinion of the Australian controller-general of munitions (Mr. A. E. Leighton), who considers that the invention of a really efficient soporific, one that can be depended on to give sleep just when it is wanted and leave the brain fit for work afterwards, will be the most valuable addition to our weapons.

Mr. Leighton does not consider it probable that the weapons employed in any war in the near future will differ much in the nature from those used in the last war.—"Austral News.".

DR. B. N. DESAI, L M & S. HYDROCELE SPECIALIST
Wadifalia, SURAT.
WITHOUT OPERATION
Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel, Crawford Market, Bombay.
Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Shrimati Bhanumati Bhatt related stories to Balkan-ji-Bari children on Aug. 13.



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

We have heard of the foreigners —Europeans, Americans and others, organising expeditions to the Everest and Himalayas. We often wonder why these people come from such distant places, spend so much money and suffer all kinds of difficulties and troubles.

To us certainly the Everest and Himalayas are nearer than to them: yet we have never cared to think of climbing the mountains, going through the snows and all that—for, "what's the use?" The foreigners, however, have realised its value and worth.

So it is the value and worth of a thing that matter. A certain thing may be a matter of laughter or ridicule for us, but the same thing could be a matter of great seriousness and importance to another person. The results are to be judged only from the consequences.

Our Villy Behn is leaving us and going away to Kashi. She leaves her prospects and material gains behind at Bombay and is proceeding to Benares for the sake of doing some real service.....In that strain spoke Sjt. Ranjeet Bhai Mehta.

Service And Sincerity

Praising Villy Behn's "service" and "sincerity", he further observed that we have often seen Sadhus and Fakirs, coming from Kashi, who have perhaps given up all their "comforts", but we do not rave any respect for them. After all what good are they doing to their country and humanity?

It is persons like Villy Behn, for whom we have respect. Such persons do not think of their own comforts, and sacrifice them for the sake of others. They are the real Sadhus and Sanyasins and must be honoured and adored!

Bro. Mohan Nadkarni seconded the ideas expressed by Sjt. Ranjeet Bhai, and added that Villy Behn was not going away to Kashi, renouncing the world; but she was going there to be more serviceable and better useful. Her sacrifice indeed is great.

All these talks were being given before an audience of poor persons and Harijans collected at the Sarvajanik Night School, Suraj Bhavan, Parel, which is being run by Shrimati Ratan Behn Mehta and where Villy Behn had given her free service for the last four months.

Villy Behn's Sacrifice

Shrimati Ratan Behn explained how accidently she had come across Villy Behn at a Balkan-ji-Bari excursion—and how since then she had been regularly coming to the school without ever missing one single day. She said plainly that it would be very difficult to replace her.

Sjt. Satish Bhai Desai, our General Secretary of the Balkan-ji-Bari, who was presiding at the function, related Villy Behn's wonderful attitude towards her sense of "duty". If she could not do a certain thing she would never undertake to do it and if on the other hand, she undertook to do some thing, she would see that it is properly done and attended to.

Once he asked her, "After the strain of your school work for the whole day, don't you feel tired and fatigued to do teaching work again at night?" And she had readily replied, "oh no. that is just an ordinary thing for me." In service she finds pleasure.

Sjt. M. J. Parmar, ex-Secretary of the Balkan-ji-Bari also spoke on the occasion. He explained what real education is and how good souls like Villy Behn are helping such a noble cause. He had met her only once at a Balkan-ji-Bari function and was glad that a young girl like her had such a spirit of service and sacrifice.

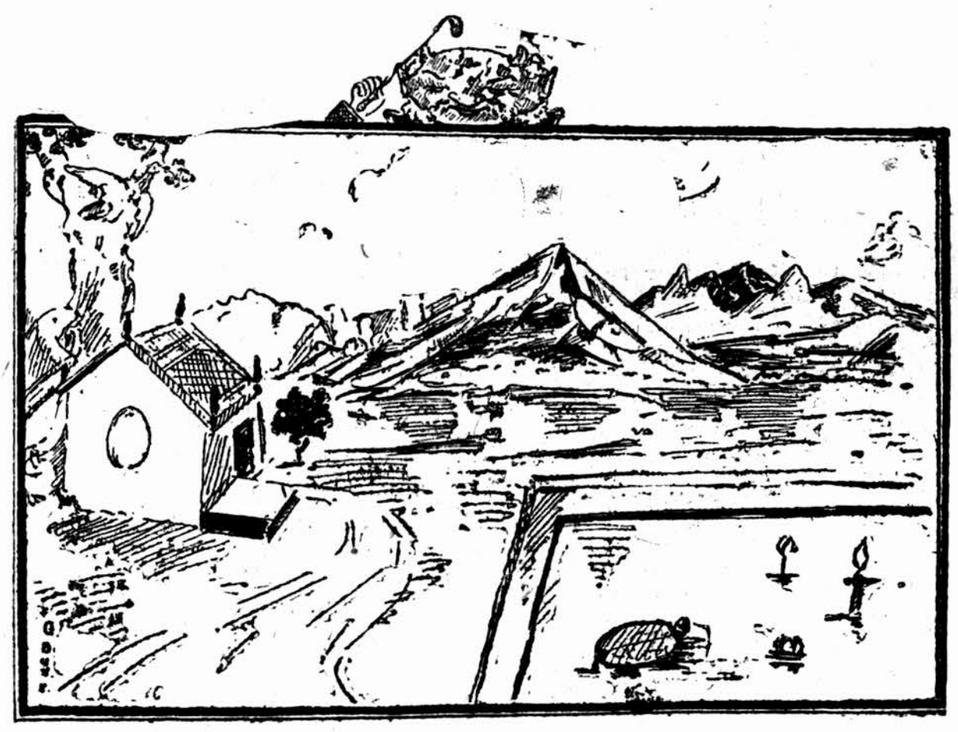
Silent Respects

The function had begun with a few notes from the Harijans' Band. At that time the little hall, where we were sitting, was all full of "loud" music. And now the speeches were being delivered, one by one in praise of Villy Behn, while she sat modestly, with her hands...and we were rearing them in great silence.

In that calmness, I simply agreed with every speaker and my heart said much more than that. I was also asked to speak on the occasion, but what could come out of my mouth? Similarly Villy Behn remained silent, and only laughed when she was pressed to "say thanks at least."

This function of the Parel Sarvajanik Night School Students' farewell to their much beloved teacher (held on Thursday, August 17, night) came to an end after giving her a present as a token of remembrance and after garlanding her, the president Sjt. Satish Bhai Desai and the organiser of the school, Shrimati Ratan Behn Mehta.

Then all stood up to sing "Vande Mataram," after which light refreshments were served to every one. Our Balkan-ji-Bari functions in her honour are to be held on Sunday, August 20, (I am writing this on Saturday, August 19), and on the eve of the day when you will have read this, she would be leaving Bombay for Benares. May God keep her happy wherever she is!



How many faces can you find in this Puzzle Picture?

A lovely smile is this baby's: She is Charu Kumari.

(Photo by Sheila)

A Few Lines

Dear Dada,

With great pleasure and sincere love, I write you a few lines so that I may get some valuable suggestions.

I am overpowered with joyous feelings to inform you that I have

The Belassis Road centre of the Bombay City Balkan-ji-Bari Branch is working very well now. Children of the chawls meet in large numbers on every Saturday evening regularly.
On the left boys are seen busy with a "Tug of War", and on the right are seen girls doing a "Garba Dance", under the guidance of Shri Shrimati Behn Mehta and Shri Shakuntala Raiji, two enthusiastic workers of the Association.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss).....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

passed the Matriculation Examination securing 50 p.c. of marks in the grand total.

I was all the while thinking to enter the portals of the college. I applied for admission to F. Y. Sc. in the Gujarat College as my aim in life was to dedicate myself to the cause of humanity by studying for medicine.

"Man proposes and God disposes" and I failed to get admission there. It was a blow which marred my happiness. I could not suffer that however. I have now gulped that bitter pill.

It was destined that I should join a commercial college. At present I am a student of the F. Y. Com. class of the H.L. College of Commerce. I am sending you my photo. I am O. K. Wishing you hale and hearty,—Yours.,

GUNVANT SHAH.
(Ahmedabad).

* * * *

How A Lion Is Shot

(By Abdul Jaleel)

The only place in Asia where lions are found is the Gir Forest in Junagadh State.

A few days back Yuvraj Saheb of Morvi had come to Junagadh State for a lion shoot. I saw all the bandobust thereof. Therefore I think it worth while to write a few lines for the information of my young friends.

At the outset baits are tied at places usually frequented by lions. Watch is kept over the baits by "paggis", who hide themselves nearby. The cries of the bait attract from the neighbourhood a lion, who comes stealthily and pounces upon the bait and eats it his heart's content. This is called a "kill."

It is the habit of a lion always to take a long walk—which sometimes extends over ten miles—after a kill. It then sleeps soundly in shady and cool places. The paggis follow the foot-prints of the lion, and make sure of his resting place. A machan is then tied (very quietly so as not to disturb the sleeping lion) in the vicinity of the place where the lion is resting.

After definitely ascertaining the sex of the lion (for, lionesses are not allowed to be shot), the Shikar party is informed of the kill, and beat is arranged by collecting all available paggis and villagers. The paggis and villagers thus collected form a circle roundabout the lion, and start beating.

Disturbed in its sleep, it gets up and wants to run away, but seeing men all round him is perplexed and runs hither and thither only to find men in all directions. The bold, heroic, paggis would not let the lion escape through their cordon. They drive the lion immediately below the machan, where it is shot dead.

The greatest difficulty is met with when a lion, after being shot and wounded, escapes and hides itself in bushes or grass. The most dangerous work of locating it is done by the paggis with the help of the Gir buffaloes which always succeed in tracing it and attacking it with their long horns.

The "paggis" play an important part in lion shooting, for they are the people who know the places where the lions usually rest and the habits of the lions, and can, with the help of foot-prints, not only trace a lion to its hiding place but also tell its age and, sometimes correctly, the sex of the lion. They are so very bold that they come face to face with the lion and terrorize and force the "King of the Forests" to obey their commands!

The Wise Frog

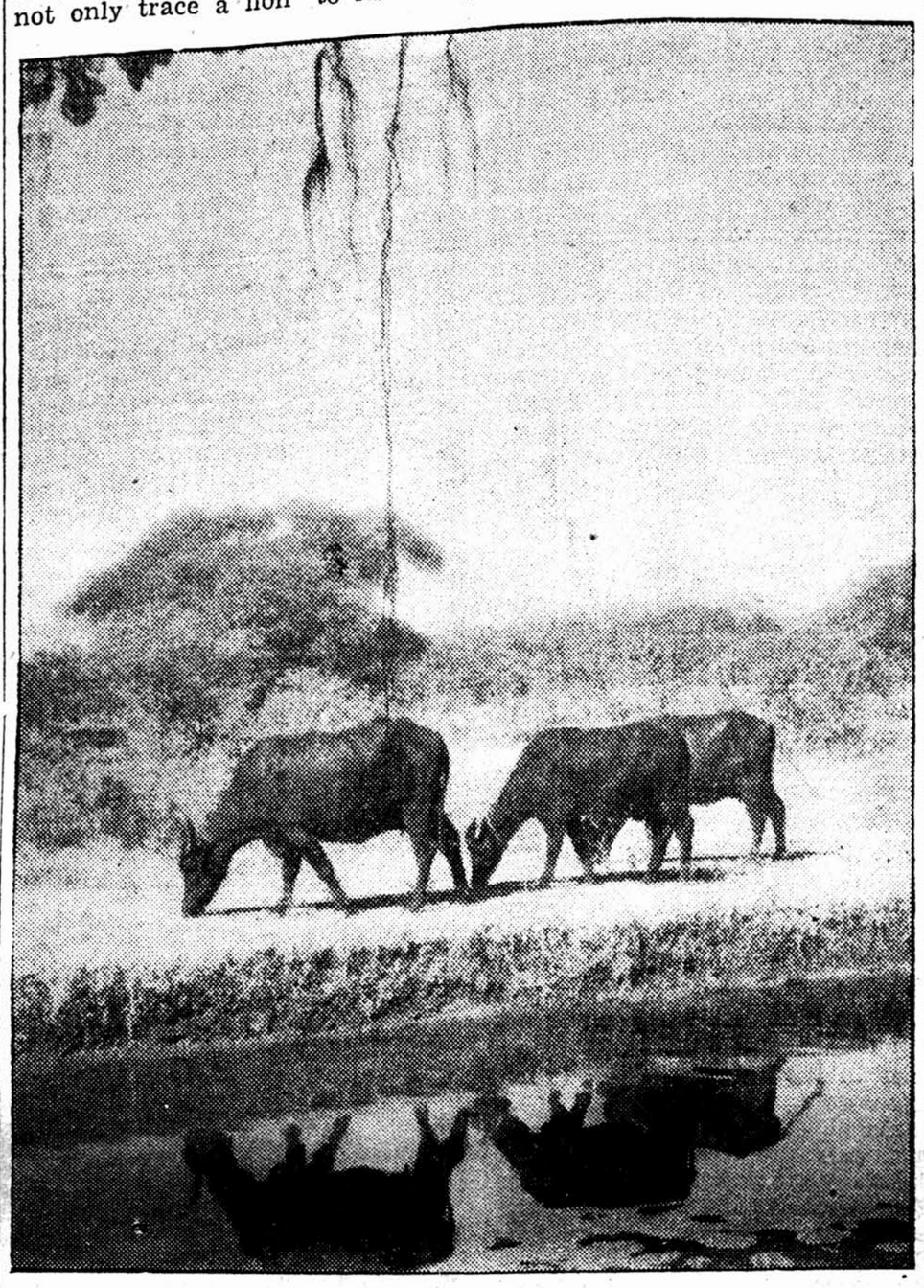
(By Radhey Shyam Tandon).

Once, an old crow caught a little frog and flew to a three storeyed house with it. As thinking to eat it the crow touched the frog with his beak, it began to laugh. The crow was terrified. "Why are you laughing?"

The frog replied: "This is my father's house and he will put you to death as soon as you kill me." Being frightened the crow flew to the top of another house. But the clever frog, laughing, informed him. "Here lives my uncle."

In this way the crow was made to fly from house to house. At last he came near a well. He was certain that none of the frog's relation lived there. But the frog said, "You will enjoy me better if you sharpen your beak on that stone there."

The crow began to rub his beak on that stone and the frog jumped into the well.



RURAL REFLECTIONS

This charming picture appears on the cover of September 1939 issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper," which as usual is full of more such interesting pictures and very good reading matter for boys & girls. If you are not its per manent subscriber, send for a copy, enclosing three annas stamps, from the Manager, "Pushpa", 31 Tribhovan Road Bombay 4.

Photo by B. F. Ferreira

Physical Exercise

(By Vinayak Paradkar).

'Health is wealth,' runs the popular saying. If a man merely possesses wealth and is too infirm then he does not feel happy, although wealthy. on account of infirmity. On the other hand, a man having good physique, although indigent, feels very happy. So a man possessing good health is happier than a man possessing merely wealth.

Many a boy in India does not pay attention to his health. They go on studying at the cost of their health. They neglect physical exercise because they are under the impression that the utility of that much time in study will enable them to come off with flying colours in examinations. But, what a mistaken notion it is! The more they cram, the more they forget. Physical exercise refreshes their memory and they can remember very well what they have read.

There are so many kinds of physical exercise that it is impossible to mention all of them here. Outdoor games such as foot-ball, hockey, cricket, the well-known Indian game 'Hu, tu, tu.' etc. are also some kinds of physical exercise. Most probably all save last are rather expensive. So it will be difficult for poor boys to play such games. Sometimes, the last one, if not played cautiously, leads to serious injury.

Walking is one of the best exercises. It is within the easy reach of all and is neither expensive nor dangerous. When a boy goes out for a walk, his mind is diverted by the air and the natural scenery around him and that helps him to work or study more energetically. So do study hard but do not neglect physical exercise which plays more important part in life than any other exercise that is meant to develope mental faculties.

Bro. Gunvant V. Shah.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

'Shall I open my umbrella?"
(Bro. Atul)

The Purdah Dance—
look lovely, indeed.

Men Have Far Too Many Rights!

IT IS TIME SOME OF THEIR RIGHTS ARE CURTAILED IN THEIR OWN INTEREST !

They Have Made A Mess Of Civilization By Monopolizing Power

By Mrs. SAUDAMINI MEHTA

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Mrs. Saudamini Mehta, at the Calcutta Rotary Club, on Tuesday, 15th August:——

We often talk about rights of women. We hear people discussing whether women should have equal rights as men or not. During the last fifty years women are struggling for their rights as citizens. As they could no longer tolerate a system of masculine repression which had lasted almost unbroken since the beginning of history, women naturally rebelled against it. Women have waged many a fight to gain equality in all spheres of life, but no satisfactory result has yet come out of it. So the best way is to give up that line of action. Why not instead discuss the rights of men! Men have far too many rights—more than they really deserve. It is time some of their rights are curtailed in their own interest.

Superiority Complex Among Boys

But, men need not get frightened at the idea of losing some of their rights. The mere addition of rights does not make a human being perfect. On the contrary, sometimes too many rights are harmful for a man. For example, the Britishers have too many rights in India and that has spoilt them. For another illustration, let us take a family where a favourite child enjoys more privileges and rights than his brothers and sisters; then that child is sure to be spoilt. In India, in many families boys are given better treatment and more freedom than girls. This kind of attitude of parents makes the boys feel that they are superior to their sisters. Thus, in childhood, the boys begin to develop a superiority complex which turns out to be very harmful when they grow up. Boys who enjoy more rights than their sisters, become self-centred and selfish when they grow up. Whereas girls, who are less fortunate in the matter of rights, learn better discipline and better manners, when they grow up. Not only that, but girls become more accommodating, more self-restrained and they have a better sense of consideration for others than boys. All these good qualities are due to their having fewer rights in childhood.

Thus, we see that there is no harm in having fewer rights. Look at the women in India! They have fewer rights than men and yet, on the whole, they are better than men. The men of India shout for freedom and independence, but they are not prepared to give freedom to the women of their own country. How can they get independence when they are so selfish! Unless and until the women of India become free, India will not get Swaraj.

Man's Monopolies

Let us have a glance at the history of the world. From the beginning of the world men have monopolised politics, business and practically everything in life. Has the world benefited by this monopoly of management by men, Certainly not. What a mess they have made of the political situation of the world! Men have led the world to the path of destruction. We are continually living under the fear of a disastrous world war and the fate of civilisation seems to hang in the balance. Do you not think that if women had more voice in the governments of different countries of the world there would have been less violence and more peaceful relations between the different nations of the world? Women dislike the use of the brutal force and they hate war. They are not so greedy of money and power as men. And what are wars fought for if not for wealth and power? Most of the horrible crimes and murders—individual as well as national—are committed by men—and not by women. So, after all there is no harm in giving a chance to women to govern the world and radically refashion human society.

The pacifist feeling and movement in Great Britain, America and France are strong because the influence of women is great in these three countries. The dictators of the totalitarian states understand this fact very well and therefore they are trying their best to minimise the influence of women in Germany and Italy. Hence, the dictators are ordering women to go back to the kitchen and the home.

Give Room To Women

If we wish that there should be no more wars in this world, then men will have to forego some of their rights and make room for women in the governments of different countries. As Ellen Key eloquently observed, "At a Scandinavian meeting on the women's question a cantata was sung which proclaimed that the human race under the supremacy of man had triumphed in darkness and crime. But, the race was not to be newly born from the soul of woman, sunrise would scatter the darkness of night and the advent of the Messiah was certain."

Let us now talk of more humble matters. Take, for example, the case of Calcutta Corporation. It is a show run entirely by men. If half the number of councillors and half the number of employees of the Corporation were women, I am sure, Calcutta would be a cleaner and a healthier city. The women councillors would not waste half of their time in party quarrels and the other half in giving jobs and contracts to their relations. They would look after the health and education of the children of Calcutta. They would see that the poor of the city get better food to eat and better houses to live in. And they would never forget to solve the problem of beggars. So, if we desire more health and happiness in our city, men will have to give up some of their rights and let women take their places to look after the welfare of the city.

Unfair Man-Made Laws

The Hindu Law gives unlimited rights to men. This unfair law is one of the causes of the degradation of women in Hindu Society. A Hindu woman has no right on any kind of property. She cannot inherit the property of her father or husband. But, the law is carried to an absurd limit when it says that a man has a right on the money earned by his wife! I was surprised to know that even in England before the Married Women's Property Act was passed in 1886 a wife's earning belonged to her husband and a man marrying a woman with property of her own might himself spend the greater part of it.

If we want happiness in our homes and in our society, then Hindu Laws of marriage and inheritance should be at once changed. In an ideal state of things a woman should have a right to half of her husband's earnings. For, it is she who looks after the house and brings up children, which is one of the most difficult and fundamental works in life. Teachers are paid for teaching children in schools, but mothers are not paid for educating their children in the first five years of life which is supposed to be the most important time of framing the character of children.

What then must mothers demand? The right first of all to the recognition of their work—the most dangerous of all trades and the most neglected and despised. They should ask for endowment from the State. Till the State is not willing to introduce such measures of reform there can be a private arrangement between the husband and wife. Supposing a man earns Rs. 500 a month. Then he should get Rs. 250 from it and his wife should get Rs. 250. Both of them should contribute an equal amount of money from their share to run the house. Thus, a woman will be able to save something for herself as well as man.

Women Should Be Economically Independent

Dora Russel gives some good hints to a newly married wife to get money from her husband. She writes in her book called "In Defence of Children"—"The best policy for a wife making a well-to-do marriage is undoubtedly to secure a good marriage settlement and to obtain, by similar settlement, a good share of her husband's income during the first year of marriage while he is still generous, and in love. Prudence, in fact, counsels mercenary action at the very time when her love disposes her to be trustful".

I have made several suggestions about improving the economic position of women, because economic independence is most important for the freedom of women. If women had not to depend upon men for financial support, their position would improve immensely and then it would become easier for them to deprive men of some of their unjust rights. Hindu religion is all in favour of men, mostly because the laws were laid down and customs were made by men. Consequently, men have rights while women have obligations and duties to perform, men have powers, but women have responsibilities. If a Hindu woman fasts on some holy day or if she performs some religious ceremony, then her husband automatically gets a share in reward of the virtue gathered by his wife. In fact, a pious wife can save her husband from going to perdition only on the strength of her own virtues. It is time men should give up all these unfair rights which they get without any merits or efforts on their part.

Inequality Warps Judgment

I have talked only about Hindu Law and Hindu society because I do not know much about other laws and other religions. But, looking at the state of things around me I do not think that other laws are more favourable to women. In the domestic life of all countries men enjoy far more rights than women and I am sure no woman would be against restricting the traditional, unwritten and innumerable rights of men. Men have not yet realised how women's outlook is changing, nor have they attempted very seriously to adapt themselves to the change. They will do so, of a certainty; for true as it may be that above all desires in woman is her desire to be pleasing to men, it is still truer that the desire of desires in man is to be peasing to women.

If men continue to enjoy more rights than women in domestic life, there is sure to be dissatisfaction on the part of women. Nor

(Continued on Page 46)

Stamp Collectors' Corner

The first motion picture dedicated to the world's favorite hobby is appropriately called "Public Hobby Number One" and is the first film to illustrate stamp collecting in all its aspects. "Philatelically Yours" is the title of the second picture in the series, while the third will be devoted to coin collecting.

For the first time, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the Philatelic Bureau in Washington will become motion picture sets. Scenes taken there will show the production of the 6 cent bi-coloured airmail, the New York World's Fair and the Golden Gate International Exposition stamps.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Company in New York will also be pictured when the activities of stamp dealers are filmed. The film will illustrate examples of many fine collections and rare stamps, as well as the more common varieties found in albums of the average collector.

These movies, released by Paramount Pictures, are directed and produced by F. H. Herrick. Watch for them at your neighbourhood theatre!

* * * *

Philatelic Truck Itinerary

The Philatelic Truck is now embarked on its travels again after a stay at the New York World's Fair. Through August and September it will cover the new England States, winding up these stage of its itinerary in Albany on September 27th. During the remainder of July, and August, the traveling stamp exhibition will be on display in the following cities and towns:

July 24th—Hartford, Conn.
July 25th—Springfield, Mass.
July 28th—Worcester, Mass.
August 1st—Uxbridge, Mass, and Woonsocket, R.I.
August 3rd—Pawtucket, R.I.
August 7th—Providence, R.I.
August 9th—Fall River, Mass.
August 11th—New Bedford, Mass
August 14th—Taunton, Mass.
August 15th—Brockton, Mass.
August 17th—Boston, Mass.
August 30th—Lynn, Mass.

* * * *

French Items

We may think that the flood of commemoratives coming from France, so far in 1939 constitutes a deluge, but it is nothing compared to what is coming. This year marks the 150th anniversary of the French Revolution, and colonial possessions as well as the mother country have considerable philatelic tribute in store for the event.

Meanwhile, two other sets have been released. A 90 centimes stamp, printed in blue, recalls the twenty-third anniversary of the Battle of Verdun in the World War. Inscriptions include the name of the town and the dates "1916 and 1939" while the central design is the Porte Chaussee, a gate in the Verdun fortifications.

Movie On Stamp Collecting

BY MURIEL NISSEN

Two stamps comprise the second set, issued to aid the government's "repopulation" project. The stamps present two different views of a mother and four children and are inscribed "Pour la Natalite." The 70c plus 80c is printed in green, blue and purple and the 90c plus 60c appears in lilac, gray and brown.

* * * *

Set From Bulgaria

The sixtieth anniversary of the inauguration of modern postal service in Bulgaria has been commemorated by the issue of a two value stamp set. The 1-leva yellow-green pictures post-horn and arrows beneath a crown while the 2-1 features a reproduction of the Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Building at Sophia. The stamps bear the dates "1879-1939."

* * * *

An Almost Forgotten Land

Probably no other country currently using postage stamps is as little known to the philatelist as Yeman. From 1926, when its first stamps were issued, to 1931 a total output of twenty-three adhesives was released. Now after an interlude of eight years a new stamp issue is about to appear. The set, consisting of six values, will be the country's first pictorial release and will be scenic in subject.

Yeman is an independent state in Arabia, under native government since 1918, following a long period of Turkish rule.

* * * *

Horse Racing Stamps

For the fourth consecutive year, Germany is issuing a commemorative in honour of the Munich horse race. These stamps are known as the "Brown Ribbon" issues in honour of the trophy awarded. The current stamp is printed in a light brown and has a value of 42 pfg plus 108 pfg.

A second horse racing stamp is also commemorated this year. The Blue Ribbon race, held at Hamburg on June 25th, has been honoured on a 25 pfg plus 50 pfg light blue adhesive which pictures a jockey and horse. The Hamburg Derby was run this year for the seventieth time.

* * * *

Railway Issues

Three European countries are planning special postage paper to commemorate their railroad systems.

Both Belgium and the Netherlands will commemorate the centenary of railways with five value issues, and Bulgaria will mark the seventieth anniversary of railroads in that country with a stamp set soon to be released.

* * * *

From French Colonies

Two French colonies will shortly present new stamp sets in their regular postage series.

Cameroons will release an issue of twenty-nine values, ranging from 3 centimes to 20 francs, and French Oceanica has a set of 14 values in preparation.

* * * *

Stray Items

A ten value set will be released by Bolivia this fall in honour of the Bolivian Eucharistic Congress.

Quite an extensive array of postage paper is being planned by Paraguay for early issuance. August will see the release of a commemorate set to mark the first anniversary of peace between Paraguay and Bolivia following the long Chaco territory controversy. A further issue for the same purpose will appear, according to present reports, in November. The latter set will specifically honour the Paraguayans who engaged in the conflict between the two nations.

* * * *

Stamp Quiz

1. Who was James David Bourchier and what stamp pictures him?
2. What stamp set presents the ancient and modern views of a harbour?
3. A group of harvesters at work is presented on what postage paper?
4. What stamp scene depicts the execution of revolutionary leaders?
5. A girl lamenting at a tomb appears on what stamp?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Paolo Sarpi, Venetian patriot and writer, is honoured on an Italian stamp of 1932.
2. On a 1930 stamp of Honduras, the first page of the Government Gazette's initiated copy is pictured.

3. Castle Bran is in Roumania, and is pictured on a 1929 stamp of that country.
4. In 1920, Latvia issued an adhesive which pictures an allegorical female figure at the tiller of a barge.
5. The "Maria Isabelle" and "San Martin" naval engagement is depicted on a Chilean stamp of 1910.

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PASSION PLAY IN CALIFORNIA

Light will have an all-important role when the University of Santa Clara, California, revives its famous Passion Play. The idea was conceived by the late Clay M. Greene. He believed that no actor should ever be cast as Christ and worked out a plan to have the character represented by light. Those present see only the rays supposedly emanating from the Presence, the physical contours and actions being left to the imagination.

WHAT'S YOUR AGE?

Falls caused the death of over 23,000 persons in India last year Fatal falls occur mostly during the monsoon months, but on the whole, deaths due to falls average 2,000 a month.

It may surprise you to learn that 77 per cent. of fatal falls occur in the home. Of these, 39 per cent. occur in the bedroom, 21 per cent. in the drawing room, 15 per cent. on stairs, 11 per cent. in the kitchen and 14 per cent. elsewhere. Lack of sufficient lighting and inconvenient placement of light switches is the chief cause of falls in the home

If you are 65-years-old, there are 57 per cent. chances that a fall will be the cause of your death. If you have not reached that age you still cannot afford to be careless. Watch your step—falls cause approximately one-third of all accidental home deaths among persons from 25 to 64 years of age.

GOLDEN
AMLA
HAIR OIL

The ingredients of GOLDEN AMLA are all selected directly from nature and even the colour of this Hair Oil comes from the healing herbs used in its preparation. It cleanses the scalp, nourishes the hair roots and growing it luxuriantly, blackens it to a bright gloss.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.
CALCUTTA : : :: BOMBAY
Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay—2.

MEN HAVE TOO MANY RIGHTS!

(Continued From Page 44)

is that all. Extreme inequality weakens the capacity of impartial judgment in men. Inequality is twice cursed: it spoils both the superior and the inferior. What society requires for a true equality between men and women is a common culture. But, a common culture is not possible where there is a violent contrast between the personal freedom and educational opportunities of men and women. For such a contrast has as its result servility or resentment on the one hand and patronage or arrogance on the other. To have a common culture, it is necessary to have economic equality equal educational facilities and equal independence for men and women.

Men's Neglected Rights

So far I have only talked about depriving men of some of their rights. But, to be quite fair we must increase some of their rights also. In fact, they are not new rights, but some old rights which men do not seem too anxious to exercise. One of those neglected rights is the father's right to look after his children. There are many fathers who do not take any interest in their children. They think that it is the mother's lookout and that they are only concerned with the financial help required for bringing up the children. They never seem to think that children need their father's company and guidance. It is really the children's right to demand these from their father.

If men give up some of their public activities—which rarely benefit anybody—then they would find time to take interest in the mental and moral development of their children. And in exercising a father's right a man would get real joy when he sees what amount of happiness he gives to his children by his company. Perhaps, this would be a better recreation than playing bridge or drinking cocktails in a men's club. But, I would not, therefore, restrict the right of men to drink cocktail if they want to outside the city of Bombay nor to waste all their evening in gambling at cards or their Saturdays at the races. It is only when the unfettered exercise of these rights by men harms the interest of women and children that they need to be restricted. As the early advocates of women's freedom spoke of the rights of women, the modern reformer has to define the rights of men consistent with their duties to women and to society. A definition of the rights of men will necessarily involve a definition of the rights of women.

Men have been enjoying innumerable rights for centuries. But, they forget that rights are the obverse side of duties. They should remember that they are entitled to their rights only if they fulfil their duties. It happens very often that those who are in power forget their duties. Men have always been in power and the arrogance that power brings makes them feel that they have no obligations. Women would not have felt so much about the inequality of rights between men and women if men had fulfilled their duties in all the spheres where they have power. Supposing men governed the countries with justice, and in such a way that every citizen would get equal amount of freedom and happiness, then most women would not bother to enter politics. Secondly, if men made proper use of their power in running corporations and municipalities and fulfilled their duties which they owe to the rate-payers then few women would wish to become corporation members and waste their afternoons in meetings.

Secret Of Mutual Concord

Lastly, if men realised their duties as husbands and fathers then there would be no quarrel about rights at all. Dora Russel writes in her "Hypatia or Future of Women," "If we are to make peace between man and woman, and by their amity and partnership change the ideas that govern our politics and our outlook on the world, it is essential that men should make a more determined attempt to understand what women are seeking. It is useless to go on abusing, or pretending that it is a matter of minor importance. It is essential also that women should think clearly and continue in courage and honesty of word and action neither abandoning all the pursuit of pleasure nor glorying in opportunities for an oppressive morality belonging to past ages. First and foremost, man or woman, we are human beings. There is a great deal of the work in the community which we can each do with equal ability, given an equal training and opportunity."

IS "WANTED" FINANCIER IN FOREIGN LEGION?

Scotland Yard And Woolcott-Forbes Of Australia: Story Of £65,000 Advance

(Special To "The Chronicle")

SYDNEY, Australia.

Has Woolcott-Forbes ("The Bull") fugitive from justice and Australia's most colourful financial figure, enlisted in the Foreign Legion?

A report given prominence in a national weekly here states that he has enlisted in the Legion for five years under an assumed name to evade extradition.

Forbes is wanted in Australia on a charge of conspiracy to defraud, and has been missing since March. He was worth £500,000 at one time, but now said to have left owing bookmakers £14,000.

ARRESTED IN BOMBAY

He was arrested in Bombay while on his way to London in last January, and the New South Wales Crown Law Department applied for his extradition, sending detective from Australia to bring him back.

The extradition proceedings were delayed, however, and five days before Forbes was to appear in court on bail, the Bombay police discovered that he was missing. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and the next news of him was that he had been in Paris.

The detective who was sent from Sydney to Bombay to bring him back was thereupon instructed to go to London and enlist the aid both of the French Surete-Generale and Scotland Yard in a search for the missing financier.

But the search was unavailing and the Australian detective, Det-Sergeant Nye, was recalled. He is now on his way back to Australia, and the search for the fugitive has been left to Scotland Yard.

Whether or not Woolcott-Forbes has joined the Foreign Legion though will be difficult to confirm. The Legion is notoriously reluctant to give up its men when they are wanted by civil police of foreign countries for serious crimes. Moreover, the tracing of a man who has joined the Legion under an assumed name will be no easy task.

The national weekly featuring the report states, however, that its information is definite, and Scotland Yard will almost certainly be called upon by the Sydney police to investigate the report.

ADVANCE OF £65,000

In the meantime, it is revealed here by the company of which Woolcott-Forbes was managing director that advances representing approximately £65,000 were made to him before his sensational disappearance. The company holds out little hope for the recovery of the money.

Also, one Sydney newspaper now asserts that it has discovered how Woolcott-Forbes fled from India to Europe. The paper says:

"He held four forged passports bearing his own photograph, but different names which cost him £500. He left Bombay on a small tramp-steamer, which dropped him at an out-of-the way port. At this port, an aeroplane chartered at a cost of £5,000, was waiting to take him to France."

FORTUNE FOR BUDDHISTS

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON (By Mail).

Sir Walter William Strickland, the wandering baronet, "who died in Iava a year ago, left unsettled es.ate in Great Britain valued at £15,844.

The whole amount is to be devoted to the spread of Buddhism, for which purpose, it was stated after his death he had provided £250,000.

Sir Walter renounced the little of which he was the ninth holder in 1923 when he became a citizen of Czecho-Slovakia

Probate of his will has now been granted.

ALL FOR BUDDHISM

He directs that boxes of manuscripts, books and papers deposited in Prague should remain there at the discretion of the trustees, that the trustees should have access to them and that "none of the boxes or their contents shall be removed or transferred to any place in England. Scotland or other part of the British Empire."

The residue of his estate is to be held in trust for 21 years and used in printing, reprinting and publishing his MSS and then the income is to be paid to a Buddhist society to found chairs or laboratories of physics and psychology on Buddhist lines, any surplus to go to Buddhist propaganda.

Sir Walter stipulates that no Christian or European shall be appointed or employed in connection with the proposed chairs

FORTIFYING SPAIN A GERMAN JOB!

General Franco, with the help of German engineers, is providing Spain with a chain of magnificent up-to-date aerodromes.

Millions of pesetas are also being spent on enlarging old aerodromes; submarine bases; underground oil and petrol reservoirs; strategic roads towards France, and fortifications near the French Basque frontier.

At Jaca the new aerodrome, which is to be the largest in Spain, is near the railway line 35 miles from the French frontier.

At Logrono, 130 miles west of Jaca, the existing aerodrome has been considerably enlarged and is reserved for the building of 'planes received from Germany in spare parts.

Other new aerodromes are being, or have been, built, some with German help, at San Sebastian, La Sarte, Oviedo, and Bilbao, which will be the most important Spanish naval base on the Bay of Biscay.

Another large and up-to-date air-port has been built by German engineers at Vigo on Spain's West Atlantic coast, near the Portuguese border.—"News Chronicle."

REFUGEE REACHES AUSTRALIA—WITH £4,000 GOLD BARS

BRISBANE:—Nearly £4,000 in solid gold bars was contained in the luggage of a recently arrived Jewish refugee.

In the same ship, says Austral News, were 54 other Jewish refugees whose aggregate capital was more than £18,000. Their ages ranged from two to seventy, and they included research dentists, engineers and manufacturers.—"Austral News."

THE LIPIZZA STUD FARM

(Continued From Page 10)

first feeding, and cleaning the roomy stalls and the stud court. During the lovely season of the year, the animals spend the heat of the day in their cool stalls where they are not plagued by the flies, and from four o'clock until dusk they are once again free to canter and graze in the luscious pastures. Everywhere we feel the patient care the keepers devote to their charges.

We learn that the tradition of four and a half centuries is still maintained, whereby the Lipizzas are named for the five breeds of stallions with which the stud was first started: Pluto, Conversano, Neapolitano, Favory, and Maestoso. The Lipizzas are, therefore, as it were, divided into five family branches, and the family tree is a valuable document that proves the "blue blood" that courses in the veins of these four-legged aristocrats. As a matter of fact the Lipizzas are an older breed than the English thoroughbreds. They all carry on their left cheek a branded "L" as the mark of their pure descent.

Foaling Season

It is the foaling season, and it is a magic moment. It is a beautiful sight to see the mother mares running around the mountain pastures followed by their eager, awkward, young colts. The moment is rather touching, too, in a way, when one thinks of the pure white magnificent riding hall built by Fisher von Erlach for the Spanish Riding School in Vienna, and realizes that later on these carefree steeds, brought up in the limitless freedom of the Alpine world, will have to show a high degree of bodily mastery in their elaborate and skillful figure riding performances.

But, for the present, we are mainly astonished at the fact that the foals are not dazzling white like their parents, but tawny black, and to a smaller extent brownish, and that they have a wolly coat, almost like that of a lamb. At Piber it is like in the witches' kitchen of Faust—"out of black, comes white"! It is only after about a year that the foals change their colour. They become lighter little by little. We see all stages of colour and coat until finally the beast is a grown-up horse with a beautiful coat of pure white exciting our admiration. The foals born this spring are still out of proportion and awkward. They stretch out their long and rather wabbly little legs to obtain nourishment from their mothers. During these weeks, the colts and mares are still out together in the pastures, but after about half a year, they are put in the outer courts around Piber, and on up to the higher pastures of the Stub-Alp and the Brandl-Alp.

Ban On Free Love

The director of the stud farm, Dr. Alois Besel, is strict in his breeding and selection. He mates scientifically. "Free love" is forbidden. We can hardly see enough of the glorious, intelligent, and temperamental result of this breeding, as we watch them galloping past with flying manes and wild abandon. But it is the stud stallions that are the most splendid of all—their bodies glisten in the sun as though they had been carved out of the purest marble.

The Giedrang breed is also cultivated at Piber, a chestnut-coloured, Anglo-Arabian variety mostly used for horse-breeding in Carinthia. They make excellent riding horses, used very generally by the cavalry and mounted police. The Noriker or Pinzgauer foals are also bred at Piber. This is an old breed of cold-blood horse, indigenous to Germany and the Austrian Alpine lands. It is large and well-proportioned, strong, with good powers of endurance, good-natured, and a faithful dray-horse. Lastly, the Piber stud has also been breeding for the past several years the Haflinger horse of the Southern Tyrol. This is a short-legged mountain variety, best adapted to use in Alpine districts.

A Cultural Film

A cultural film is soon to be made concerning the Lipizza horses, showing in especial their high degree of riding skill. And what is the "Spanish Riding" school, really, and in what way are the Lipizza horses distinguished? The Lipizza breed matures slower that other varieties of horses, and for that reason it retains its strength and beauty for a longer time. We see the result of many years of patient training of these horses in the white parade and riding hall of the Spanish Riding School. Corinthian pillars divide the loggias and support the high gallery. Bright sunshine filters in through the high upper windows. An invisible orchestra plays as the Lipizzas enter full of dignity and grace, their wonderful heads in proud position, their lustrous silky tails reaching almost to the ground. Their rose-red nostrils are dilated, their fiery eyes look straight ahead. The riders are set high on their saddles. They wear brown riding habits, white buckskin breeches, and high turned up riding boots. The public presentation is opened with the "Pas de deux." The young stallions show their first accomplishments, while the "alumni" show their skill in the Pillory." Without a rider, the horse is fastened to two wooden pillars and does the movements and paces of the "Spanish School." They then execute the Spanish pace, and the various courses and figures of the High School, such as the trot, the vaults, and the redoubts.

A Most Difficult Performance

But, the most difficult performance of all is called the "School over the Earth," Here at a light touch from their riders, and almost of their own volition, they execute most complicated jumps and rears, such as the Levade, the Courbette, the Croupade and the Capriole. First they raise their fore-legs in the posture of an equestrian statue, and then they push off with their hind-legs, and jump with all four legs, stretching the rear legs backwards horizontally. They appear actually to be flying! This is a most sensational and difficult feat of skill, always drawing forth spontaneous applause from the audience, and it is the crowning specialty of the Lipizzas. The programme is closed with a quadrille done to the strains of old Viennese dance tunes.

The Lipizzas have already put on this performance in many foreign countries in their various extensive road tours. Specially constructed travelling carriages are put at their disposal for these "guest performances." Even at the far-away court of the Maharaja of Mysore, the Lipizza horses have given classical performances of the High School. The Indian Prince was so delighted that he forthwith bought three of these magnificent beats, paying a fabulous price for his latest acquisitions.

ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA IN GERMANY

(Continued From Page 10)

and childish readers (since one cannot expect the best brains in Germany to read the "S. A. Mann"):—

What does it matter to us if English women hurl themselves into uniforms and march as stiffly as possible, in full war-paint and dripping with sweat, across a barrack square? We simply pity them. Let others take this as a reproach. We know that women only become manly when and where men are effminate.

"S. A. Mann," January 13th 1939.

And when Dr. Goebbels himself is writing to the wider audience of the "Volkischer Beobachter," which sells 600,000 copies a day and has the largest circulation of any German daily, the method is to avoid facts. The propaganda method of the Propaganda Minister is to be ironical in a decidedly squirtish but neat clever, and rather amusing way:—

It is not at all surprising to hear Lord Halifax assert, in this connection, that London has decided to pursue the negotiations with Soviet Russia to a conclusion, and all the elements of satirical drama are present when this feudal aristocrat appears as the advocate of such a policy before the equally aristocratic House of Lords. Capitalist, royalist, pious England arm-in-arm with the communist, proletarian, athelist Soviet Union. This is indeed a sight for the Gods! Face to face with this picture one is tempted to put to the English Governess Lohengrin's astonished question: "Elsa, who is it I see by your side?"

Volkischer Beobachter," April 2nd. 1939.

The Affair Of The Trousers

Or, on the affair of the trousers:—

The English say that we called them idiots, That is of course quite untrue. Dear me! politeness—if nothing else—forbids us the use of such epithet. Neither have we, as they maintain, rejoiced at their fine gentlemen in Tientsin being denuded of their creased trousers—a circumstance which their own papers reported. God forbid! We have only relayed the news. Should it not correspond to the facts we shall duly take note.

"Volkischer Beobachter," July 1st, 1939.

The principle, obviously, is to be simple rather than subtle; to be amusing at times and to give the amusing at times and to give the mass of German readers something that they want to swallow in order to keep up their own self-esteem. Arguments of the kind work with those who are not used to argument. "England," for example, is a useful word, like any other abstraction employed by politicians. It does not mean the people who live in England 'now,' but all people who have ever been alive in England; so one evil-doer, one evil-speaker, one act of foolishness or wickedness or hypocrisy stands for England, regardless of times, and can be shied back when any Englishman ventures to say that it is barbaric to spit in the face of an elderly Jew or to beat a German to death in Dachau.

Boring To Read

But there can be too much of a smart thing; and the impact of the custard pie or the mud pie distracts the German from dwelling on the discomforts of the accusation. I must say I found this book, as thousands of Germans must find Dr. Goebbels, a little boring to read. The irony was not quite ironic enough (Dr. Goebbels should take lessons from Mr. Lloyd George, who could have hit him out of the field for six in his prime), the rudeness was not quite rude enough, and the silliness was not quite silly enough.

But this book shows what you and I and our neighbours have to face. It proves not merely the skilful use of an instrument, but the uneasiness and sickness of many people in Germany. The words are not just the confident, easy, carefree, contemptuous words chucked from a giant to a few irritating dwarfs.

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

THE STUDIO IS STILL SEEKING THE CULPRIT WHO RELEASED MICE ON THE SET WHERE 85 ACTRESSES WERE DOING A SCENE FOR 'THE WOMEN'!
GHASTLY MAKE-UP WORN BY HUMPHREY BOGART AS A DEAD MAN COME TO LIFE IN 'THE RETURN OF DR. X' IS HIGHLY INFLAMMABLE — SO NO ONE IS ALLOWED TO SMOKE NEAR HIM!
CLEVEREST MAKE-UP IN 'STANLEY AND LIVINGSTONE' WAS TRANSFORMING NEGRO EXTRAS INTO GROTESQUE AFRICAN DUCK-BILLED WOMEN!
Bruno
7-39

How Good Is Your ENGLISH?

Find Out by Taking This Editorial Test

PSYCHIATRISTS assure us that many nervous breakdowns could be avoided, if we might spend a day or two in some other person's vocation. Should you have a secret yearning in your heart to handle the shears and paste pot of the editorial desk, here is an opportunity to discover some of the brambles in the primrose path of journalism.

First of all, an editor must know grammar. Suppose in looking over the copy submitted to you, you came across the following sentences, how would you correct them?

1. He drove slow through the traffic for fear of a collision.
2. She is prettier than him, but I like him better than her.
3. The general with several companies of mounted men march down the avenues.
4. The ancient Greeks knew that the world was round.
5. One has to get used to these kind of people.

An editor must know what is good English? Can you improve the following?

1. John Fix is in the headlines this week.
2. Mary Jane is different than other girls.
3. It is too early to predict if the result will be favorable.
4. The amateur boxer did good on his first appearance in the ring.
5. The child was uninjured in spite of the fact that he fell off of a high chair

An editor must know the exact meaning of words. In the following, words are used incorrectly. How would you "edit" this copy?

1. The officer ordered the burglar to climb down from the roof.
2. The victim was lying prone on the ground with face upturned to the sky.
3. Seeing that their supplies were cut off, the enemy decided to capitalize.
4. The clergyman insisted that we pay more attention to spirituous values.
5. My principle reason for resigning is my lack of sympathy with the principals of your organization.

But mere knowledge of the English language is the least requirement of an editor. He must be an authority on every phase of human knowledge. Not to discourage the amateur journalist, we will confine his test to a few questions on history and geography. Can you tell which of the following statements are true and which are false?

Christopher Columbus was the first white man to set foot on the North American continent.
Paraguay is the only South American country that does not touch on the ocean.
Alfred the Great was the last Danish king of England.
Lake Superior is the only one of the great lakes to touch the state of Minnesota.
Benjamin Harrison signed the Declaration of Independence.
No part of the Red Sea is in Europe
The Miami River is in Florida
William the Conqueror was an Englishman who conquered the northern part of France
The seaport of Cork is in Ireland.
Jackson captured New Orleans from the British.

(For Solutions See Page 55)

An Intelligent Test

GETTING a person to pick out points of association between certain listed names is a test often used in psychological intelligence grading. Can *you* pick out the odd members of the groups listed below? All the others, in their respective sets, have some affinity or other point of association with one another.

(1) Foch, Haig, Petain, Joffre, French, Kitchener, Hindenburg, Ludendorff.

(2) Cauliflower, Spinach, Parsnip, Cabbage, Broccoli, Kale.

(3) Dreadnaught, Destroyer, Aircraft-carrier, Cruiser, Submarine, Gunboat.

(4) Simon, Macdonald, Halifax, Chamberlain, Baldwin, Hoare-Belisha, Maugham.

Answer: (1) Petain, the only one of these war generals now living. (2) Parsnip, a root vegetable, while the others are all leafy vegetables. (3) Submarine—the only underwater craft. (4) Baldwin, who is not a member of the present British cabinet.

Reads Both Ways

1
*
*
4 * * 2 * * 5
*
*
3

IN this cross, from 1 to 2 is the main timber of a ship; from 2 to 1, a vegetable. From 2 to 5, an oblique glance; from 5 to 2, a lively dance. From 2 to 3, a noose; from 3 to 2, a small body of water. From 4 to 2, vicious; from 2 to 4, to subsist.

Can you find the solution?
Solution:

K
E
E
EVILEER
O
O
P

An Indian maid named Pocahontas
Once to her Big Chief father said:
"Spare him, the English wouldn't want us
To bring back Captain John Smith dead."

Hidden in the picture are a cavalier, a Puritan maiden and an Indian. See if you can find them.

Change the Letters

Sack end mill west us she hall so ketch I fail if later, rack tell mown end brake has crowd, add fill lame mumbling alter.

Can you make sense out of this?

You can get the whole story by changing only one letter in each word.

Solution: Jack and Jill went up the hill——etc.

Poetic Pamela Needed a Dime

DO not think that those letter-carrier bags the girls fancy at present are merely for ornament. Pamela's, for instance, is filled with all the mail she has received in the past two months, all the bargain circulars and samples handed out by the stores, and a portable beauty parlor. The only part of Pamela's bag that is empty is the purse supposed to contain her money. That is why Pamela is parked on the wrong side of the turnstile.

Without a cent of carfare,
** watch the passing throng*
Of faces strange, in fond hopes that
*A ****** will come along.*
Mary Makeup is approaching.
*She'll help me ** my need.*
Though we are not on speaking terms,
For once I must her heed.
"How are you, Mary darling?
Haven't seen you in some time.
I've just misplaced my pocketbook.
Could you loan me a dime?"
She dashes through the turnstile,
With speed of lightning streak.
*Perhaps, amid the *** of trains,*
She did not hear me speak.
But, no—that upturned nose of hers
Shows she has cut me cold.

I might have known she'd act like that
The mean cantankerous scold.
*You could not **** another girl*
Who'd be so impolite
*As this one, for she is a *****,*
When she is filled with spite.
I do not mind the long walk home,
I need the exercise.
What burns me up is that I spoke
To someone I despise.

Delete one letter from each of the missing words to get the missing word next largest in size. The letters of one of the words must also be transposed.

How Far Can You Travel?

From Spain to America by a Roundabout Way

LET us see how far you can proceed along this puzzle travel route before you come to a final stop. For the first stopping place we change one letter in the name of our starting place (Spain) and arrive at a gay European city ***** Then by adding one letter we arrive at a country in Asia Minor ****** Change one letter and we jump over to the Balkans ****** Next, by changing two letters we find ourselves in one of the very largest countries on earth ****** By changing one letter and adding another letter we are now in a country which officially is no more *******

So, let's go somewhere else. By changing two letters we are in the land of the gypsies ******* From there it is only a one-letter change to a country in the Near East ******* With a leap and a bound and a last one-letter substitution we are in the "land of the free" (America).

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

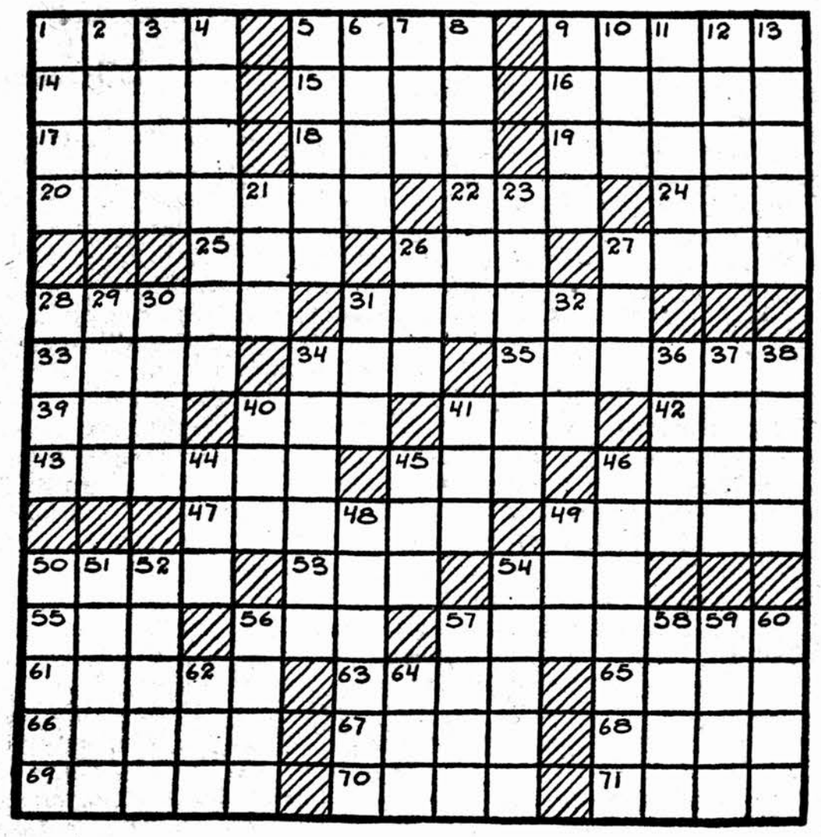
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Female voice
5—Jumble
9—What American general defeated Burgoyne at Saratoga?
14—What was the family name of Henry VIII's first wife?
15—Dash
16—Sun-dried brick
17—Iniquity
18—What is the capital of Livonia?
19—Who did Harry Hopkins replace as secretary of commerce?
20—What city of Palestine was the capital of the kingdom of Israel?
22—Who wrote the words of "The Star Spangled Banner"?
24—Anger
25—Hard-shelled fruit
26—Gender
27—Performs
28—Glide
31—Blockades
33—Game played on horseback
34—Large cask
35—What river flows through London to the North Sea?
39—Beverage
40—Consume
41—Insect
42—Native compound
43—Dresden was the capital of what kingdom of central Germany?
45—Melody
46—Sound quality
47—Unoccupied persons
49—Destiny
50—In good health
53—Fragment
54—Legal profession
55—Wing
56—Supply with weapons
57—What is the first name of H. G. Wells?
61—What was the first name of the novelist who wrote "She"?
63—Mental image
65—Silkworm
66—Dance
67—Typical example
68—Walk lamely
69—Metal
70—Son of Seth
71—Dregs

VERTICAL

1—Imitates
2—Liquid rock
3—Neat
4—Who is the young hero of "As You Like It"?
5—Deserve
6—Pen-name of Charles Lamb
7—Sink in the middle
8—Serpents
9—Who played the lead in "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town": —— Cooper?
10—Fuss
11—Subject
12—Who was the first president of Germany?
13—Ancient people of Asia
21—Regret
23—What city was the capital of New Hampshire during the Revolution?
26—Japanese coin
27—Masculine name
28—Mineral springs
29—Feminine name
30—Holly
31—Conjunction
32—Definite article
34—Who starred in the motion picture "A Yank at Oxford": Robert ——?
36—Debatable
37—Sea eagle
38—Observes
40—Conclusion
41—Twice; in music
44—Lubricate
45—Skill in performance
46—Whose recent autobiography is called "All in the Day's Work"?
48—Weasel-like animal
49—Distant
50—Twists out of shape
51—Who wrote "The Mill on the Floss"?
52—Cup-shaped vessel
54—Rays
56—Inland sea of Russia
57—Brave man
58—One of the Great Lakes
59—Hoar frost
60—Strikes lightly
62—Piece out
64—Put on



Puzzle Solutions

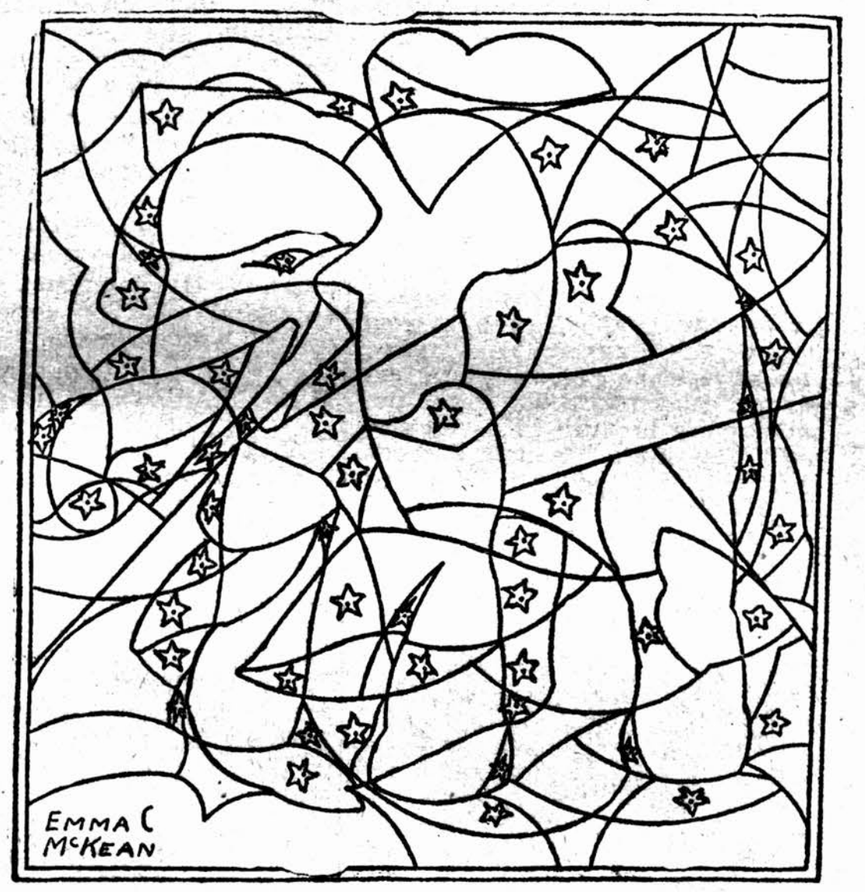
4 Famous Women

P T C O S J B C H R A D R I P
D A E H N N N P A R R A E E U

This tangle contains the names of four women, each great in her own period of history. They include a saint, a scientist, a poet and an actress. Can you find them?

Answer: Jeanne d'Arc; Curie; Sappho; Bernhardt.

(For Solutions See Page 55)

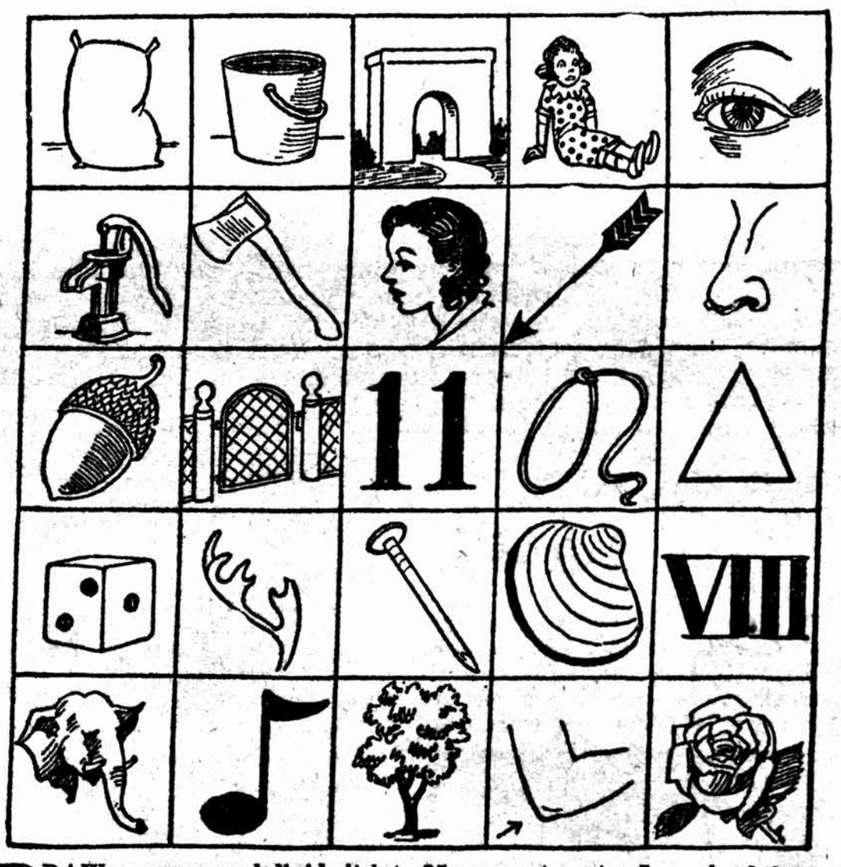


A "What-Is-It" Picture Puzzle

WHEN the critics saw this modern art picture, they couldn't agree on what it represented.

If you are wondering what it is all about, see how quickly you can overcome the confusion by taking a pencil or crayon, and darkening in all the areas indicated by stars.

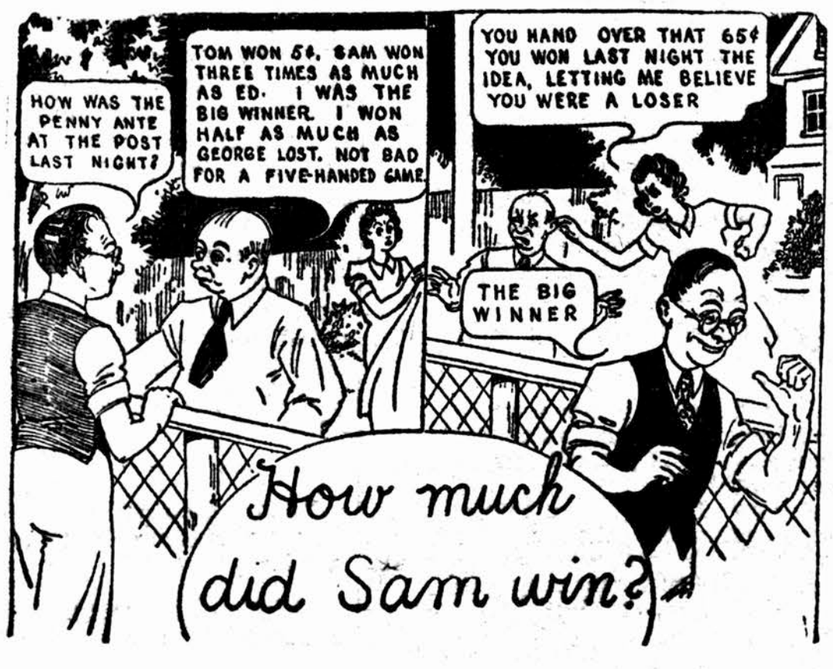
Try This Pictorial Word Square



DRAW a square and divide it into 25 compartments. In each of these compartments write the initial letter of the name of the object in the corresponding compartment of the accompanying drawing. If this is done correctly, the five horizontal rows will contain five ordinary English words, and these same words will be spelled in the vertical columns.

How quickly can you do this?

Here's A Three-Minute Poser


HOW WAS THE PENNY ANTE AT THE POST LAST NIGHT?
TOM WON 5¢, SAM WON THREE TIMES AS MUCH AS ED. I WAS THE BIG WINNER. I WON HALF AS MUCH AS GEORGE LOST. NOT BAD FOR A FIVE-HANDED GAME.
YOU HAND OVER THAT 65¢ YOU WON LAST NIGHT THE IDEA, LETTING ME BELIEVE YOU WERE A LOSER
THE BIG WINNER
How much did Sam win?

Notice To Advertisers

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WORLD'S STRONGEST "PARLIAMENT"

(Continued from Page 9)

menfolk in every way. All that the suffering husband has to do is to make a complaint to one of the island's policemen. the dusky upholder of the law then arrests the woman and takes her to court for trial and judgment. Probably in no other part of the world are the men-folk provided with the luxury of being able to get their own back on hen-pecking and neglectful wives so easily.

A Self-Supporting People

The "parliament" also has control of the island's revenue, which comes from an income-tax of five per cent. on the earnings of all natives in employment, and also from fines and dog and gun licences. the money being used solely for community services, while from a Provident Fund payments are made to old and sick natives incapable of working

The natives are self supporting. They grow their own fruit and vegetables, rear their own pigs and poultry, and have their own communal fishing fleet engaged in fishing for pearls and pearl-shell, trochus-shells, tortoise-shell and beche-de-mer. Unemployment is unknown on the island, and many of the natives have private bank accounts with credit balances that many white people would envy.

Badu has its own schools with native teachers, and its own church and native clergymen. The church, which is one of the finest native churches to be seen in the Pacific, is an impressive building of white concrete surrounded by palms and other luxuriant tropical vegetation. The stately building cost the natives more than £2,000 of their own money to erect, and it contains many interesting ornaments constructed by the natives out of tortoise-shell, pearl-shell and dugong "ivory."

Strange Church Equipment

One of the most important items of equipment in the church is a bamboo pole about fifteen feet long, with a silver cap at one end. During all services a native verger—a powerful man—walks up and down the aisles carrying this pole, and as soon as he sees any member of the congregation sleeping, dozing, giggling or otherwise creating a disturbance he promptly gives the offender a sharp poke in the ribs with the pole!

It was only recently that the pole was provided with a silver cap—the gift of a visiting bishop. At the first service during which the newly-decorated pole was displayed the congregation had never been better behaved because of the presence of the bishop. This, however, was not satisfactory to the verger because he was anxious to "initiate" the new cap in the presence of the donor, and near the end of the service he did so—giving his perfectly well-behaved and unsuspecting wife a vicious dig in the ribs!

The natives have their own communal trading store, all profits being used for their welfare. Cosmetics, especially face powders, are among the best-selling products. The women of Badu probably use more face powder than the average white woman because they do not consider themselves well dressed unless their dusky faces are well plastered with powder. In addition the native maidens always carry about with them a supply of powder. This is not used solely for "touching up" their faces, because one of their "modern" customs is that when a girl wants to let a young man know that she would like to be friendly with him she simply throws a little powder over him!

An Official's Dilemma

Not long ago when one prominent Government official visited the island, some of the native girls heard that he was unmarried. The news quickly spread among the maidens, and when the official set out on a tour of inspection of the island he received a dose of powder with almost every yard he walked! Puzzled at what he thought was a most unusual method of greeting a visitor, he walked on until a group of attractive girls rushed him, and before he could escape he was literally smothered from head to foot in face powder of every shade and perfume imaginable!

Another amusing story is told by the manager of the store—a white man. Boots are never worn by the native men on the island, except on the occasion of their wedding. It is considered very fashionable for the bridegroom to wear boots, and usually these are borrowed from the native policemen, who are supplied with free boots by the authorities. However, recently one native managed to save enough money to be able to buy his own boots, which he purchased at the store. But the day after he had bought the boots he returned them and wanted his purchase money refunded. "Why?" asked the manager. "Do they hurt your feet?" "No", answered the native, and after some persuasion he explained that the boots were unsatisfactory because they "no sing out"! He wanted a pair of boots that squeaked loudly, so that all the onlookers at his wedding would see his new footwear.

The "White Devil"

The remarkable progress Badu Island has made within the last half century is in striking contrast to the gruesome chapter it added to Torres Strait history in the early days when it was ruled by a white man—a sinister individual who became notorious as the "White Devil". He was one of the worst desperadoes the Pacific has ever known; a Frenchman, who escaped from the French penal settlement at New Caledonia. In a stolen prison launch he made his way to Torres Strait where he managed to win the friendship of the Badu natives, and later they elected him their "king"! Under the Frenchman's evil influence the islanders developed into blood-thirsty savages. In order to protect himself against possible arrest, the Frenchman, known to the natives as "Wini", commanded his "subjects" to kill every white man they saw and attack any strange vessel that neared the island. They carried out his orders faithfully, and in order to encourage and maintain the ferocity of his warriors, the white "king" periodically led them on head-hunting expeditions, raiding other islands in the Strait. Hundreds of natives were killed in this manner, and according to a story told by the now-peaceful Badu folk, on one occasion "Wini" and his warriors returned from a raid on an island with six large canoes full of human heads!

A Gruesome End

As years passed the Frenchman's nickname of "Wini" became a word of dread throughout every native community in Torres Strait, and in the 'sixties of last century when a police station was established at Somerset, near the tip of Cape York, the local Police Magistrate was ordered to make inquiries regarding the Frenchman. This was done, and in his report the Magistrate wrote:—

"This man appears to exercise a strong influence amongst the natives. He and his savages are held in the greatest dread by the other natives, and I have been given to understand that all strangers going on the island are killed, and their heads cut off...."

Later a police party set out for Badu to arrest the lawless Frenchman, but when they drew near the island they were attacked by natives led by the "White Devil", and in the ensuing battle the Frenchman was shot dead. The evil "king's" body was naked and sun-scorched almost to blackness, and was decorated with necklaces of sharks' teeth; around his loins was a sort of skirt made of shark-skin; and he wore a striking headdress of bright bird-of-Paradise feathers.

After his death missionaries began work on the island: the natives' savagery was soon eradicated, and to-day Badu is a model "reserve"—one of the finest and most progressive in the Pacific.

"Some men will take longer to buy an automobile than to select a wife."

"Well, just think how much easier it is to divorce a wife than it is to sell a second-hand auto."

Criss-Cross Acrostic

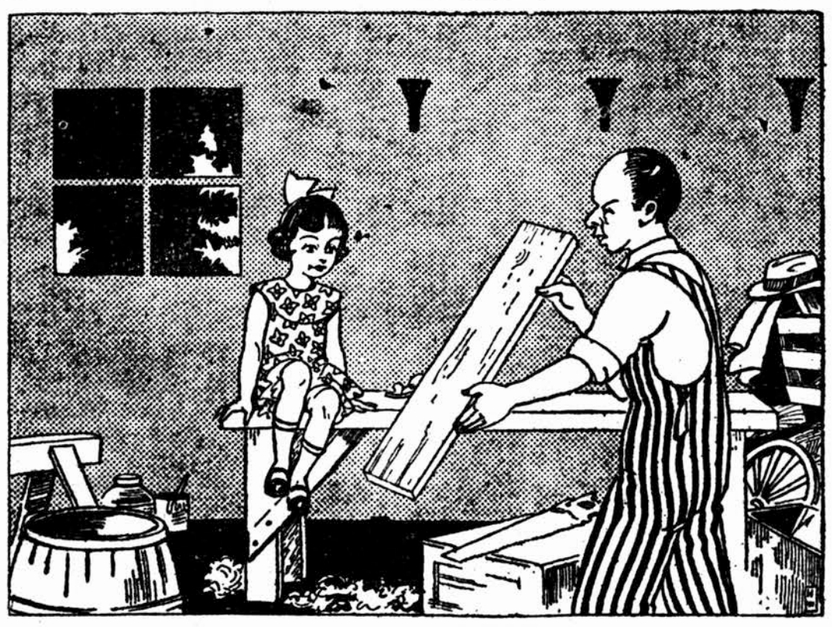
Now we shall have a criss-cross acrostic with a geographical angle. Fill the squares of the horizontal rows with letters spelling the words defined below and the

shaded diagonal rows read downward will spell the names of two cities in one of the United States.

If you are good in geography, you may recognize the state from its outline in the background of the drawing, and if you are very good, you may even recognize the cities from their positions on the map of the state.

Here are the definitions: 1. Floor covering. 2. Chemical element. 3. Lighted by the sun. 4. An insect. 5. One who prepares the work of another for publication. 6. Source.

(For Solutions See Page 5



Problems of the Old-Time Carpenter

UNCLE CYRUS'S work shop has a perpetual fascination for little May, in spite of the fact that she is forced to listen to the old man's lectures on how much smarter folks were in the previous generations.

"Maybe we didn't have fancy learning when I was a youngster, but we old timers knew many a trick that you young ones could not do with all your algebra and geometry. Take this board that I'm aiming to saw. I am making a shelf and I want to place this board on those three brackets already fastened on the wall. The board at present is too short, but by sawing it into two exactly equal halves, I can make it fit nicely.

"Then, there's that window behind you. When I first cut it into the wall of the shop, it was only one-half the size it is now. Yet, without changing its length or width, keeping the same number of lights with the shape rectangular of equal sides, I, nevertheless, increased the window to twice its original size. Can you tell me how this was done?"

Uncle Cyrus's two posers will appeal to those who like geometry. How many boys and girls can answer them?

IF a friend of your's asserted that forty horses only had eighty-four legs, would you tell him he was wrong?

Answer: If you were a *careful* person you would get your friend to put down his statement in writing. For forty horses may well have only eighty *fore*-legs.

THE ELECTRIC EYE

Marvel Of Modern Science

Westminster Abbey's treasure are now protected every night from terrorists by "invisible ray" alarms, it is announced. Beams of invisible light stretch before them, and the intruder who unknowingly breaks one himself gives the alarm.

Not only the Abbey. Many big stores, warehouses, art galleries and private homes are nightly cristcrossed by these "black searchlights." Directly one is interrupted an electric relay sounds the alarm. In one or two stores it operates a direct line to the nearest police station, switches on all lights, and can even trap its prey behind steel shutters, writes Arthur White in the "News Chronicle.

The "photo-electric" cell, as the gadget is called, is one of science's most utilitarian products and is saving mankind from a vast amount of monotonous, brain-breaking labour.

There isn't much to it. Just a sensitive metal plate which produces a tiny electric current when light falls on it, the amount of current varying with the light. When it was first discovered, they thought it might be used to turn sunlight into electric energy, but since then industry has taken it up in a big way and today it comes into our lives a dozen times a day.

Counting is the cell's star turn. It never makes a mistake When the builders of the Mersey and Holland Tunnels were asked to fit a vehicle-counting gadget they chose the cell at once. Sunk in the roadway of each traffic-track, they fitted a number of cells. From the ceiling little beams of light shone down. Now every vehicle which passes breaks a beam, the cells react. and an electric adding machine does the, rest.

A Vital Job

A minute cell even checks up on the purity of air in the great tunnel. From one of the outlets stale air is drawn through a beam of light which is so focussed that normally it just misses the sensitive cell. But if fumes thicken the air the light tends to diffuse (like a headlight in fog), and to shine on the cell. A bell warns the ventilating engineers.

But the cell has a more vital job than that of saving headaches. It protects lives from fire. Nowadays every big liner and many a freighter is protected by automatic fire detector. The cell again. From every hold, public room and enclosed space air is drawn through pipes and passed before a battery of cells on which light shines.

The least wisp of smoke—drawn from a fire smouldering deep in a far-off hold—clouds the light, operates the cell, sounds the alarm.

From Fire to Fish. In a big sphat-packing works a cheap, infallible gadget was needed to sort the stream of fish into three sizes. Previously men had done the job. but found it so monotonous and tiring that 15 minutes was the maximum shift. The cell saved that.

An endless belt was installed which carried the fish, tail upward, past two beams of light shining on to two cells, one above the other. Tre smallest fish did not cut through either beam and passed on. The medium fish cut the first beam, and were automatically dropped into the appropriate bins. The biggest fish cut through both beams, and were released accordingly.

For Safety

Factory owners have found scores of similar uses for the cell, which will count and grade objects of any kind. that it displaces human labour is possible, but only labour of a kind such is an insult to any human mind. And again, in the factory, it saves lives. It can be so fixed that a big press, say, or a saw or moving arm is instantly checked if the attendant worker's hand comes within the danger area and breaks a beam of light.

Safety on the railways, too. On some systems a cell is used to switch on the train's brakes automatically if it should pass a danger signal. A tiny vane attached to the signal breaks a light beam carried by the passing locomotive.

Safety for pedestrains... In London recently a cell apparatus, which halted traffic whenever a pedestrian approached the curb to cross, was installed. As he moved roadwards the walker passed through a beam of "invisible light." The cell passed on the message to the traffic lights. They were in turn informed of the state of traffic by other cells. Their metal brains clicked. Directly traffic conditions were suitable, a warning light flashed. The walker or walkers crossed.

Safety for crockery... Heavily laden waiters approaching swing doors do not have to push, stand in no danger of being pushed. As they approach the door they break a ray—and the door swings open automatically for them.

The photo-electric cell isn't particular about the sort of light it receives. Plain electric light—like the beam across race tracks used to time horses or runners to a hundredth of a second. Daylight—many London street lamps are turned on automatically when the daylight on the cell falls below a certain level. Or "invisible light" at the extreme ends of the spectrum which you and I and burglars can't detect.

"DAMMIT—I'VE STOOD ENOUGH".

(Courtesy: "The Argus", Melbourne).

HINTS ON GOOD TASTE

Signature On Post Cards

QUESTION: I intend to go on a travelling holiday this summer and want to send picture post cards of the interesting places I visit to my third grade pupils. Is it wrong in this case to sign my name with a title, i.e. Miss Bright? Some of them don't even know my first name is Beatrice.

ANSWER: While there is excuse for a grown up person who writes to a young child to sign the name that the child calls her, the prevalence of this rudeness in our country makes it important not to set this example to young girls who may therefore think it proper to sign a letter with Miss as part of the signature! It is quite all right to put it in parenthesis (Miss) B. Bright. Or you may of course send a third person message: "Miss Bright was here yesterday and wished you could have been with her to see this beautiful view." Under most circumstances. post cards are signed merely with initials, since they are rated as public messages.

INVITED ON A TRIP

QUESTION: The parents of a young man I have known very well for several years—but to whom I am not officially engaged—have asked me to go on a five-day trip with them. Shall I offer to pay some of my own expenses, and how should I broach the subject? Or, instead, should I buy my friend's mother a present? And If that would be better, please give me an idea of what and when and how to give it to her.

ANSWER: Since they have invited you to go with them as their guest, you do not offer to pay your way, but you should take at least a little spending money for possible personal needs. In other words, they would pay your expenses, but you should pay for any items you buy, as well as for pressing of a dress, or for laundry, telegrams, telephone messages, postage and so on. After you have returned, it would be very nice to give his mother a present. Perhaps during the time you are with her you can find out something that she would like.

PENSIONS FOR AUTHORS

Australia To Encourage Literature

To encourage the production and an improvement in the standard of literature, the Australian federal Government has inaugurated a scheme whereby pensions will be granted to indigent authors, Standard Australian works now out of print will be reprinted, outstanding manuscript will be published, assistance will be granted to literary aspirants, and the study of Australian literature generally will be encouraged.—"Austral News".

MEMORIAL TO FAMOUS BOER LEADER

A movement to erect a memorial to the late General Christian de Wet, famous guerrilla leader during the Anglo-Boer War, has been started in South Africa. It is proposed to erect an equestrian statue of double life-size. General de Wet was respected as much by erstwhile foes as by friends, and national co-operation in the Union is such to-day that it has been unanimously agreed to launch the appeal for the necessary funds on a broad national basis and to enlist the co-operation of all sections.

WHY WORRY?

START TAKING

J. N. SETHNA'S

MAHILA JIWAN

Specially used by Modern girls and women to become active, Healthy, strong and sturdy. Mahila Jiwan is a well-tried remedy for general debility and all other diseases familiar to women only. Try a bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:

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★ When Writing To ★

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Please Mention This Paper

These God-Like Figures!

(Continued From Page 5)

person's equipment in fighting the battle of life is "fitness," that stands for the cleanliness of both mind and body. The "stars" of any time owe their perfection to their habits of cleanliness. It goes without saying that an "all-round exercise" is a factor in the production and maintenance of such cleanliness. It purifies skin and blood; it purifies mind; it purifies soul; or, in short, a "specimen of human-being" is guaranteed.

The modern man has got to learn mysteries of an "all-round exercise" as profound as those that surround such little-known subjects as, for instance, telepathy. In developing "quickness, balance and rhythm" by means of a suitable training, the benefits are conferred not on the body alone, but on the mind as well; the individual acquires enhanced balance in his judgment, better mental poise and healthier and quicker cerebration. The endeavour is to turn out not muscular specimen, but well-developed citizens, who rely upon quicker perception and mental activity, rather than on brute strength.

One-Sided Development

But how many "physical culturists" make their bodies work in one groove only, thus depriving themselves of the boons that an "all-round" exercise provides? I should say nine out of every ten. In fact they have taken to the specialization of the muscles and harm their bodies both "inside and out" by concentrating too much on one form of exercise. Not only that, "to make attention to the body a major craze is to distract the mind of human beings and enlarge the animal element in them. They love to be described as tigers and elephants. They are merely concentration of muscular excess without any corresponding growth of the mind. They seek Weissmuller makes weird noises forget the beauty of the Soul, the cultivation of which requires a lot of time, which athletes steal for their animal exhibition out of the normal routine of life. The cult disturbs the vanity of outlook and human service. People grow mad over Tarzan of the Apes. It is the Ape in that man that thrills them when Johnny

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Weissmuller makes wierd noises from the jungle. The bane of enthusiasm for "physical culture" is rarely a mental throw-back at antiquated conditions of livelihood. It prompts the adoration of the cave-man so dear to sophisticated young women who enjoy the sight of muscular struggles. With the outcome of "physical culture" as a religion, it is the manner of the barbarian that counts for admiration in civilized countries, not to mention appeals to "refined women."

Secret Of Beauty

Very few of those, who are responsible for managing or rather mismanaging "physical culture" realise how closely related are the physical and mental processes. Everything that is beautiful, is in order, and there can be no order unless things are in their right relation to one another. Of this right relation throughout the world "beauty" is born. That beauty which delights the eye and continues to attract is founded first upon character. It shines out as a manifestation of a good heart and an intelligent mind. Without beauty of character, beauty of complexion and form pall on us. Educationists in India or abroad speak of cramming as the source of injury to the mind. Similarly, the monotonous concentration on physical culture contains it, the seeds of degeneration.

Look to the life of these mighty men, the so-called world champion wrestlers. They "take gallons of milk with almond powder in the morning mixed by their disciples lest their enemies poison them; a dozen fowls with a mound of preparations in wheat and rice soaked with ghee; the essence of a goat together with a load of vegetables". Physical culture has made them into public performers just like the fire-workers or jugglers. The capacity to do magic tricks by bodily contortions is another trade speciality, but none of these exponents give us a study of true health. Again, horsemanship has been degraded into light-weight jockeyship, another form of physical culture where professionalism has caricatured the beauty of healthy accomplishments. The pugilist has made a trade of his strength and sham-fights are conducted to draw gate-money out of mugs, who go to watch their exploits.

All of us require a sound body, because our faculties rest upon the harmony of physical fitness. That is all; certainly not this diseased enthusiasm for physical culture, which absorbs men into the business of lifting enormous weights and telling friends that they are stout fellows with health in their biceps.

More Display Types

Now let us turn to their "Greek-God-Like proportions, muscles that rippled to a wonderful swell under skin that shone like Satin". Such type of angelic body is usually claimed by gymnasts, weight-lifters, muscle-controllers, etc. Most of them may show a well-muscled body, but a fast set at Tennis, a spurt for the last bus, leaves them exhausted. They are able to do 100 deep-knee bends, are they? They can claim a 30 feet rope hand over hand, their latissimus dorsi stretches from here to there when they concentrate on it; they are wonderful young men; but how many flights of stairs can they go up before they become winded? They do not know? Can they run? How long can they skip rope? How far can they walk in comfort? A few simple tests such as these reveal startling deficiencies, legs feel like lead, hearts are pounding, lungs are seeking a day's supply of air all at once.

Take the gymnast with his hard knotty arms, often disproportionate pectorals causing a round-shouldered condition, large latissimus, impressive to the beginner. But try his legs, his wind, his endurance and what has he? Nothing, he is not a true disciple of health, he is a display type only.

True, these men may win medals and cups at their specialities, there is little to be said except to warn them what success may cost them. Health is the greatest gift of the Creator and nothing in life is worthy of its sacrifice. The terms health and strength are not synonymous. To be healthy it is not necessary to be strong, nor are the strong always healthy. Exercises, strenuous enough to promote muscular development, do bring a very pleasant feeling of well-being, and herein lies their danger, for it does not necessarily follow that there has been an improvement in the health. The reverse may even be the case. "The cult of producing Apollos, perfect in proportion, seems to be a fraud when the physical culturists can produce only freaks and fail to fill vacancies for healthy lands".

"Mens Sana In Corpore Sano"

Exercise is largely a question for the individuals, and depends on the state of his general health, his habits, the demands of his work, his environment and his occupation. But an "all-round exercise" must be an entertainment, if exercise cannot be secured by the normal occupations of life. One of the best exercises I know, is regular daily Cycling. Energetic movement of the body in the open air is the finest of all tonics. It encourages an appetite for plain food; it massages the internal organs "laxatively"; it forms the habit of breathing deeply and rythmically and it exercises the whole body. But everyone is not able to include Cycling as part of their everyday routine. Furthermore, there are very few necessary treatments that the body requires daily that are outside the scope of ordinary cycling movements. Children are the best all-round exercisers; they dance, shout, extend their limbs and best of all do somersaults or otherwise turn themselves upside down.

Exercises like walking, swimming, dancing, skipping, ploughing, chopping and doing somersaults—combined with stretching yawning, deep-breathing, relaxing, sun-bath, shouting, singing lustily, cold baths and rub-down, constitute the best all-round exercise and are nothing to do with "physical culture". They tone a body, that is properly fed and internally cleansed to a vigorous state of good health. What we want is a sound mind in a sound body; not a puny mind in a mighty body.

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

ACTORS PORTRAYING SAILORS OF 1840 IN 'RULER OF THE SEAS' WERE ISSUED A DAILY RATION—NOT OF GROG—BUT CORN SYRUP TO PREVENT SEASICKNESS!
A PORTRAIT PRESENTED BY MYRNA LOY FOR HER PASSPORT WAS REJECTED — SHE HAD WORN STUDIO MAKE-UP AND UNCLE SAM INSISTED THE PICTURE REVEAL HER NUMEROUS FRECKLES!
16TH. CENTURY COSTUMES WORN BY ERROL FLYNN IN 'ELIZABETH AND ESSEX' ARE ULTRA-MODERN — EVEN THE HIGH BOOTS ARE EQUIPPED WITH ZIPPERS!
BRUNO
7-28

ONAM

(Continued From Page 4)

cated in a quasi-religious ceremony, after which the male members of the house raise rhythmic ululations, which ring in the morning air.

Onam Day Ceremonies

At the Onam day (the tenth day) dawns, the inmates of the house get up early, bathe and worship in the village temple, donned in their year's best. Later in the morning comes the distribution of the presents of new clothes by the head of the family. These clothes are generally dyed yellow and are the products of the looms of local weavers, called 'chaliyas'. This custom is preserved even to-day by the rulers of Travancore and Cochin, who make presents of cloth to all gazetted officers and prominent citizens of the State. It may be interesting to note that the village black-smith, carpenter and other artisans make small presents of their workmanship to the jenmi (zemindar) of the village, while the tenants bring presents of vegetables. In return they are given clothes.

The Feast

The distribution of presents over, the feasting takes place. All the members of the family sit in a row, with the head of the family in the middle. A lighted lamp is placed opposite to him and a plantain leaf is placed near it. All the items of the menu served to the company are served on this leaf also, the supposition being that God Ganpathi will partake of it. The menu itself is on a grand scale. The banana fruit predominates in almost all the items, while various 'payasams' and 'prathamans' (puddings) are also liberally served. "At these feasts the eaters vie with one another as to who can consume the largest quantity and sometimes they gorge themselves to such an extent that they can scarcely move from their seats. Those around egg on the good eaters, and the gourmands excel themselves. The articles of food most indulged in are pappadams (sort of round crisp flour-paste cakes), boiled banana fruits, and 'pathamans.' "Palpayasam" and "Palata" are relished very much and the quantity consumed by some are past belief."

Indoor And Outdoor Games

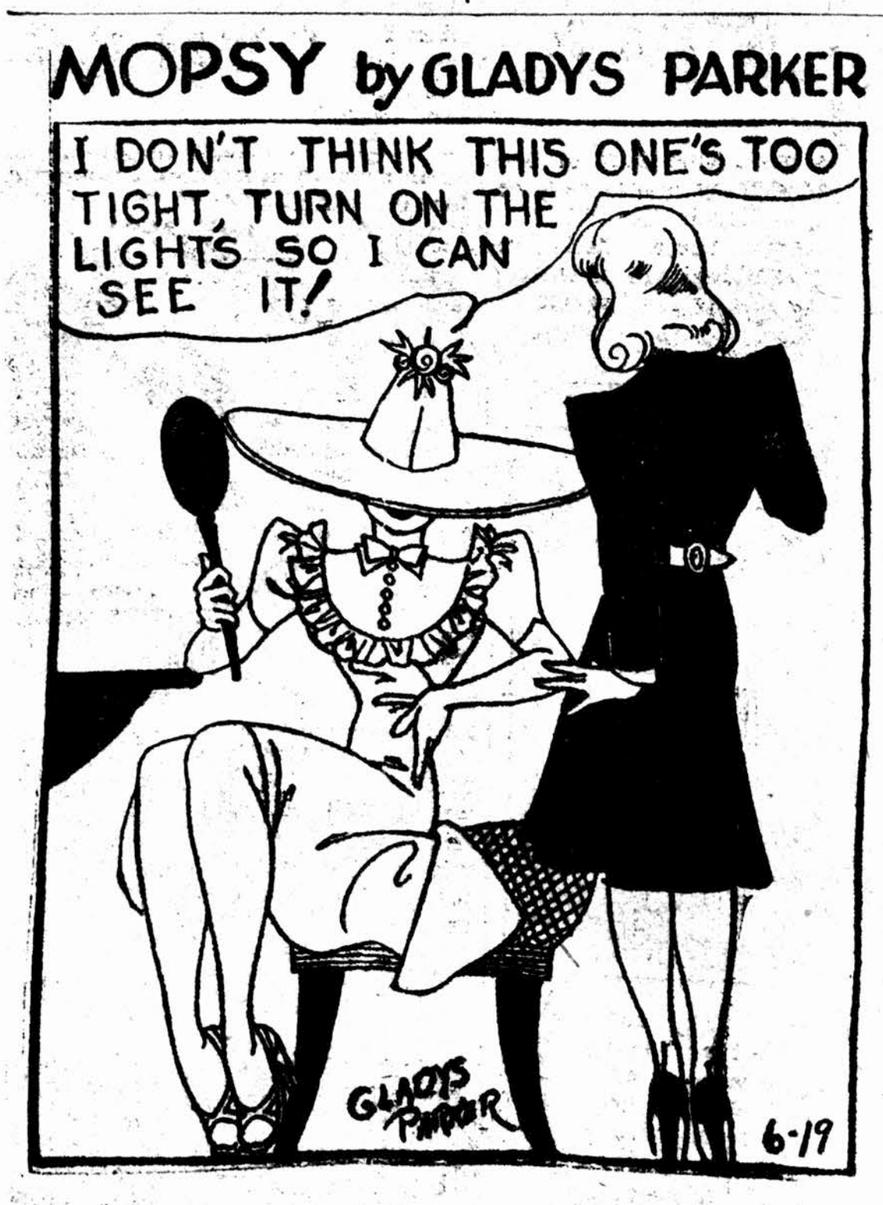
The feast is generally over by midday and then each one betakes himself to participate in the games most congenial to him. The older people have such indoor-games as chess, dice and cards, while the younger ones joins in out-door games. An indigenous game, known as Thalapandu (head-ball), played with a wicket-like stick and a small ball stuffed with cocoanut fibre, is a great favourite. This game has a vague resemblance to a combination of cricket and foot-ball and is calculated to give exercise to all parts of the body.

Combats, known as Kayyankalee, ("play with fists"), are also held as part of the out-door games. A member from each side advances to the centre of the field and when the two have met, they fight with their fists. Kayyan Kalee is a violent game and possesses all the risks of an ancient duel. It often happens that a strong blow hits some vital part of the combatant and kills him. When the fight between the first pair of combatants has concluded, another pair takes their place, and so on, till in the end one party scores more points than the other. Prizes, generally of cloth, are given to the winners by prominent men of the locality. These combats have been compared to the Roman pugiles and it is a noteworthy fact that the Romans were familiar with Malabar from 30 B.C. to the decline of their power.

Feminine Merry-making

While the men of the family are engaged in these recreations, the ladies do not lag behind in their merrymaking. Young maidens dressed in their finest apparel and wearing beautiful and costly jewels, spend the day in dancing and singing. The dancing is called "Kaikottikalee" ("playing by clapping of hands"). The dancers (all women, of course) stand in a circle and one of the company leads off by singing the first couplet of an old song. The others catch up the couplet and as they sing together they move along the circle, clapping their hands rhythmically and in unison. The melodious, though vociferous, notes of the dance may be heard from almost every house in a Malabar village on Onam day. In South Travancore, where the Onam is not kept in such grand style as in the northern parts of Kerala, the women enjoy themselves by rocking themselves on swings, made of coir ropes hanging from branches of trees, land sing songs as they do so.

The festivites and merry-making of Onam day are continued on a smaller scale on the next two days, when the festival generally closes. But Malayalees are a holiday-loving sort and wish to prolong the festivites as far as possible. Thus Onam is celebrated for twenty or even thirty days in some parts of Kerala instead of the usual twelve.



Education Through Picnics

(Continued From Page 4)

ter education re-education claims our major effort.

Group Activity

Picnics ought to be the result of Group Activity and not the child of individual whims, group planning and group execution of such plans are effective means of social education. In this planning of co-activity a great many differences of opinion may arise. Then the principle of compromise is discovered by the participants. The need for subjugating one's ego to the needs of the group and to group opinion is learnt through such means, as they arise from such group functioning.

Picnics have a great possibility of the social milieu. If group parties are planned to appeal to the most useful and primary individual and group interests, the average boy or girl gains a great deal from this unconscious recognition that a group can be and is a source of satisfaction. This sense of pleasure begets the desire to co-operate with the group. Such group action, being a means for creating pleasurable social experiences, succeeds, in the case of normal boys and girls, in transforming anti-social or ego-centred drives into socialised emotions.

Shyness and self-consciousness native to girls and possible in boys in the presence of girls, is gradually shed off when they are brought together in such healthy mixing in broad day-light. It soon developes a sense of security and social ease. By such contacts he learns from the group and discovers what his possible contribution to the group can be and the best possible way of accomplishing it with adequate satisfaction to himself and to the group. The fright of new and unfamiliar social situations disappears and a succession of such experiences can help greatly in character developing and personality enrichment.

Effect On Social Behaviour

Closely allied to the benefits of this social milieu are the effects on social behaviour. I have always enjoyed noticing the varied behaviours of the same individual in different situations. It is possible for a reserved, shy, 'womanly' girl to turn a 'tom-boy' when out in the loneliness of a limited social group! A boisterous, mischievous young fellow may well surprise old with his modesty and decorum in the exalted company of girls! Thus social behavour varies according to the situation in which one finds himself. The desire for recognition being there in every person one usually falls in with the mood of the group. Mild social criticism and even disapproval is enough to show the over-assertive, disturbing individual the impropriety of his behaviour. Idiosyncracies and rooted habits have an excellent chance of transformation. One often wonders at the human power of adaptability. More often than not such picnics help in raising the standard of aesthetic and social enjoyment.

Scope For Self-Expression

If for nothing else picnics are popular and are useful for the amount of scope they afford for self-expression. In this modern society where moral taboos are a trial to youth, picnics afford a healthy escape from social restrictions. The wish for response finds its full play in the seclusion of a picnic. Where looking intently at a boy, or talking leisurely with a girl is looked upon with suspicions, the young person finds it is a great relief to be able to help a 'lady' into a boat, or sit beside a boy for hours and occasionaly hold him 'accidently when there is a big wave, releases the tension of sex starved persons in the most healthy way. Again, imagine the thrill when you can walk into the sea neck-deep with the opposite sex and dance there to the tune of ever rising waves! It is the best form of sex satisfaction, unconciously and most unintentionally wrought!

Talents of varied description find a scope of expression when out for a picnic. Good picnics are always accompanied by music, story-telling, recitation, and similar forms which gives an opportunity to express and recognize talent. "Much of the work contributed to such group activity is practically based upon an unconscious desire to exhibit one's self and to receive social approbation. Within the limits of normality the opportunity to receive such approbation should not only be permitted but encouraged in all group activity".

If, therefore, picnics are well planned and are at reasonable intervals, they are one of the best forms of social education. Frequent picnics have the innate danger of developing a picnic obsession, which minimises its educational value and fosters a bourgeosie complex.

The individual constantly attempts to adjust himself to the group and the group continuously tries to accommodate the individual. The best in the individual and the greatest possibilities of a group find full scope for healthy development.

LEAPT 250 FEET TO WIN BET!

A 33-year-old sailor, Michael Ford, jumped off Brooklyn Bridge because he was in a hurry to get to New York.

Crossing the bridge in a taxi with a companion he complained of slow progress, leaped out and, with a shout of "See you in New York," dived 250ft. into East River.

Forty minutes later, he was found in a restaurant sipping coffee.

"I jumped to win a bet," he told the police.

"How much did you win? "he was asked.

"I forget," replied Michael.

Last Word In Agricultural Technique

(Continued from Page 3.)

curse of a Tadjik agriculture, but now a wide irrigation system has been constructed which has made possible an increase of the area sown under cotton as is shown in the second paragraph above

Expenditure on artificial irrigation systems grew from 3,000,000 roubles in 1928 to 158,000,000 roubles during the Second Five Year Plan (1933-37)

Soviet Tadjikistan is not used as a source from which raw cotton material is shipped away to be fabricated elsewhere, as formerly was the case, but has developed its own textile industry. Suffice it to say that capital investment in the cotton manufacturing industry has now reached 5,310,000,000 roubles, as compared with 1,000,000,000 roubles in 1933.

Silk Industry

Cocoon growing and the silk industry occupy an important place in the agricultural economy of Tadjikistan. Bagdad cocoons are a popular variety, and one cocoon raiser, Rustam Usman gathered 100 kilograms from one box of cocoons.

The stock of cocoons has been increased from 627,000 kilograms in 1932 to 1,555,000 kilograms in 1938, and the silk industry had an output valued at 11,90,000 roubles in the same year, as compared with the 1933 value of 3,900,000 roubles.

The pavilion shows that the Tadjik people, who were formerly an oppressed and exploited people of Russian Tsarism, now have as their own collective property large stocks of horses cattle, sheep and goats. The latter alone have grown from 798,000 in 1935 to 1,634,900 in 1938. Large areas under wheat and vineyards add to the riches of the Tadjik Republic and its people.

Mass Education

Perhaps one of the most striking and interesting exhibits is the one devoted to education, culture and the health of the Tadjik people under the Soviets. For example, the visitor learns that in 1913, when Tadjikistan was a colony of the Russian Empire within the then Turkestan there were only 12 medical treatment institutions; in 1938 there were 564. Only 13 doctors were available in 1914 as compared with 456 at present.

Mass education is growing by leaps and bounds as was learned from the fact that appropriations for education jumped from 7,000,000 roubles in 1929 to 219,000,000 roubles in 1938. Thirty-three higher schools and technicums and 4,538 beginning and middle schools dot the length and breadth of this neighbour of India with a total student body of 252,969. Education is free of cost in all schools, including the universities and professional schools.

These are but some of the truths and facts gathered from the pavilion of India's next-door neighbour, where the Tadjik people work and produce collectively for use and not for profit own all of the land and use it rent-free and enjoy self-rule and self-determination at home and full equality everywhere else all over the Soviet Colossus to the North of India.

Cotton collective farmers count the income from their crops. Forty-four of the Collective farms in Tadjikistan have an Annual Income Exceeding one million roubles and one near Leningrad has a yearly income of over 5,000,000 roubles.

WAR ON A GANGSTER

He Costs New York £40,000 A Year!

One of the greatest crime battles in the United States is now being waged by a hunted gangster believed to be hiding somewhere near Chicago, and a dapper young lawyer in New York.

Leading figures in this war, in which murder is an incident, are Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, New York's public enemy No. 1, and described as the most dangerous industrial racketeer in the country, and Mr. Thomas E. Dewey, the New York district attorney known as the "racket buster."

Dewey accuses Buchalter of being concerned in at least five recent murders and says that the gang leader and his associates are waging a war of extermination against each other with the object of preventing anybody "squealing."

G-MEN'S OFFER

Dewey's first move has been to ask the New York municipality to offer a reward of £5,000 for Buchalter "dead or alive," while the Federal Investigation Bureau —the G-men—are expected to offer an additional £2,000.

Mayor Laguardia, of New York, has indicated that he will support Dewey's request when it comes before the city's board of estimates.

Mr. Dewey argues in support of his request that Buchalter is costing the police, and consequently the city, more than £40,000 a year. The gangster possesses almost unlimited funds accumulated in his racketeering days when his income was estimated at about £200,000 a year.—"News Chronicle."

TYPICAL FARM YARDS OF OTHER NATIONS

When the Reich Garden Show which is being held in Stuttgart this year, closes in the autumn, the spacious grounds will form a permanent park. One part of the gardens will display homesteads of many different lands. To add realism to the effect, the vegetation of the country exhibited will be transplanted as a setting for the cottages.

GOLD IN GRAVE

Gold and silver articles worth thousands of pounds, including bracelets weighing 3 lb. each, have been found at an Anglo-Saxon burial site in the little village of Sutton, near Ipswich.

The discovery was made during excavations at a grave containing the remains of a boat in which an Anglo-Saxon chief had been buried.

The grave, on a private estate near the River Deben, is now being guarded by the police night and day. The boat had been drawn up from the river and placed in the deep grave.

Officials of the British Museum are taking part in the excavation work.

A number of the ornaments have been sent to the British Museum for cleaning.—"News Chronicle"

DE LUXE TRAMS

Sixty de luxe trams will be introduced as a part of the Cologne transport system. They will make their appearance for the opening of the International Transport Exhibition of 1940, and they will continue in operation after the close of the exhibition in the autumn of 1940. The trams which will be electrically heated, streamlined, and built with the maximum amount of window space, will have automatic signals announcing each stop and where the next one is to be. The seats will be luxuriously upholstered in leather with metal trimmings. This construction eliminates the sudden jars and jolts usually associated with this type of vehicle.

Wife—I'm sick of you and your golf. I wish I'd never married you.

Husband—You'd have had your wish if I'd started playing golf first.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
CAN'T YOU PADDLE A LITTLE HARDER BACK THERE, NANCY? I SEEM TO BE DOING ALL THE WORK!
MOPSY
GLADYS PARKER 6-22

Magistrate: "The constable's evidence is that at the time of the assault you were in a tantrum. "Oh! is it? Well he's a liar than. I can't even drive a car.

Aurobindo Ghosh

(Continued From Page 1)

dia have ceased to spy over him!

* * * *

It may very well be that all this talk does a lot of injustice to Aurobindo, but it, at any rate, proves that the philosopher has not yet been able to live down the politician. No wonder then that the public at large views Aurobindo with more interest and curiosity than it does, say, Raman Maharshi of Arunachalam. The latter is in the tradition of the great Rishis of yore, while the former is a modern turned mystic and become mysterious in the process.

* * * *

The very atmosphere enveloping Shri Aurobindo is enigmatic. He has all these years scrupulously guarded himself from the public eye. His Ashram is a closed book to outsiders. It is exclusive, exotic and I have heard fantastic tales about the strict rituals and stern discipline that obtain there.

I have always wondered why the great sage should shun society in such manner. It is, of course, well-known that he gives "Darshan" only once a year on his birthday, and that, even then admission is strictly reserved. It would be much easier, indeed, to arrange an interview with Hitler or shake hands with Mussolini than even to see the Seer of Pondicherry at a distance!

I believe that a Man of God should also be a man of the people. He may betake himself far from the madding crowds' ignoble strife, but he ought not to frown upon those who seek his blessings in all humility. At any rate there ought to be no discrimination between man and man, and that, any Tom, Dick or Harry ought to be treated with equal courtesy with a Sir Akbar Hydari.

Let me not be accused of dealing with the accidentals and missing the essentials, of mistaking the trees for the wood. For, after all, I write as an ignoramus, and a doubter, even as an iconoclast....

.....

It is said that a great man is needed to understand another great man. So it may very well be that the "soi-disant" sages and seers and wise men of the world can commune with Aurobindo and realise the significance of his mission.

But what of the plain, common men like you and me, who are being buffeted and tossed by the stormy waves of life and who fain seek for some solace? Dogma leaves us cold, religion leaves our intellects unsatisfied. For all the religions of the world, humanity seems to be yet as savage as it was in the Stone Age, if not more! All the Rishis and Yogis (with whom India particularly is choegfull from times immemorial) have not been able to stop man's inhumanity to man, let alone, save him from the furies of Nature.

Many of us hoped that Aurobindo would serve as the new Messiah to save his motherland and humanity itself from the sorry plight which it is in (which, indeed, is becoming sorrier and sorrier).

One hoped that instead of vaguely telling the world that the "Kingdom of God is within you" or that "One is oneself God" and all this hocus-pocus, which we have heard and read (but never understood) from our childhood, he would bring some balm to the bleeding hearts and bruised bodies of men and women.

What the modern youths wanted was not only an anodyne for the soul, but a guide for the intellect, not merely "ipse dixits," but rational arguments. I myself have tried to seek some guidance from Aurobindo's published teachings and I am afraid I found in it hardly anything that I had not come across before in the work of our ancient Rishis or of modern great philosophers like Swami Vivekanand.

It is said that you take away from a book what you have brought to it. And so possibly those who believe in God and Yoga and all that will feel more convinced and elevated after a perusal of Shri Aurobindo's books. But what of those who approach them in doubt of soul and lack of faith in God?

Let me quote again the tribute with which I began this article. We are told that

"...th August is a day ... of the birth of the spirit into the Truth of manifestation, into the Hidden Reality of the worlds.

It comes as the august messenger of a Light that transforms the Seen, of the Love that bridges the gulf between the Seen and the Unseen."

Those lines possibly mean a world of meaning to the cognoscenti, but to men like me they are just plain gibberish!

In the Christian scriptures it is said that "In the beginning there was the Word." The Hindus too believe in the sacred syllable "Om" as the beginning of creation.

I find that in the end too, after all the prophets and seers, founders of creeds and religions, yogis and Rishis and Messiahs have had their say about God and the Holy Ghost, the Soul and the Spirit, Allah and the Atman and what not, it has all amounted to Words, Words, Words! Those sacred words, those mystic words, those inspired words, those revealed words may possibly carry the meaning to those who took the meaning with them. But those, like me, who carried only a dictionary, find, alas, that like Omar Khayyam, we always have to come out through the same door, through which we went in. The door of Words!

It is not for me to say whether Aurobindo has realised the Ultimate Reality, as the claim is made by his disciples. I only know that he has left men like me no nearer to the understanding of Good and Evil and Life and Death.....

For him there might be the end of the long, long trail.

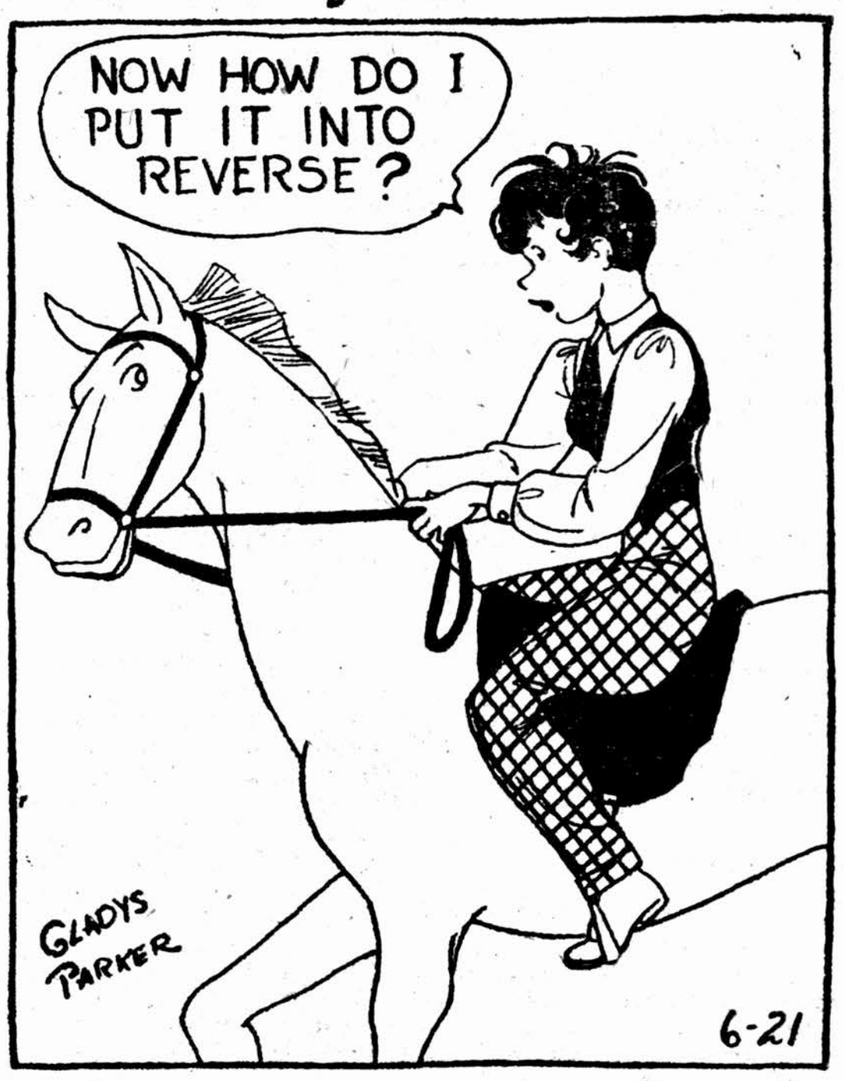
But humanity is yet blindly and painfully seeking the road to Salvation!

Surely, Aurobindo in all his wisdom cannot be unaware of this—and that is why I call him the GREAT ENIGMA!

"I suppose being a tax collector does not make you a welcome guest."

"On the contrary every-body asks me to call again."

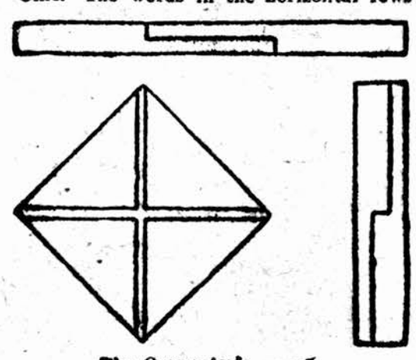
MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



SOLUTIONS OF TO--DAY'S PUZZLES

A	L	T	O		M	E	S	S		G	A	T	E	S
P	A	R	R		E	L	A	N		A	D	O	B	E
E	V	I	L		R	I	G	A		R	O	P	E	R
S	A	M	A	R	I	A		K	E	Y		I	R	E
			N	U	T		S	E	X		A	C	T	S
S	L	I	D	E		B	E	S	E	T	S			
P	O	L	O		T	U	N		T	H	A	M	E	S
A	L	E		E	A	T		B	E	E		O	R	E
S	A	X	O	N	Y		A	I	R		T	O	N	E
			I	D	L	E	R	S		F	A	T	E	S
W	E	L	L		O	R	T		B	A	R			
A	L	A		A	R	M		H	E	R	B	E	R	T
R	I	D	E	R		I	D	E	A		E	R	I	A
P	O	L	K	A		N	O	R	M		L	I	M	P
S	T	E	E	L		E	N	O	S		L	E	E	S

Criss-Cross Acrostic: The two cities are TOLEDO and CANTON in the state of Ohio. The words in the horizontal rows are: Carpet, Carbon, Sunlit, Beetle, Editor, Origin.



The Carpenter's puzzle

Three-Minute Poser: It was woman's intuition that told the lady how much her husband had won. Sam's gains, however, can be readily determined by mental arithmetic. Since George was the only loser, and half of his money was won by the gentleman at the fence, it follows that Tom, Sam and Ed won 65 cents between them, and Sam and Ed together won 60 cents. This 60 cents was divided into four parts; three of which Sam got and one of which went to Ed. Dividing 60 cents by 4 gives us 15 cents, Ed's share. Sam's share, accordingly, must have been 45 cents.

Poetic Pamela: The missing words, in the order of their use are: I, Friend, In, Din, Find, Fiend.

Testing Your English: GRAMMAR: Slowly should be used instead of slow, and He instead of the first him, in the second sentence. March should be marches. Was should be Is, and These should be This. **ENGLISH:** The name of John Fix is in the headlines this week. Mary Jane is different from other girls. It is too early to predict whether—. The amateur boxer did well on his—. Omit second of in last sentence. **CORRECT WORDS:** Descend should be used instead of climb down as climb means to rise. Prone means lying face down. Supine is the word for lying face up. Capitulate is the word for surrender. Capitalize means to convert into capital. Spirituous means alcoholic, the word to be used here, is spiritual. Principle and principal should be exchanged in the last sentence. **KNOWLEDGE:** False. False. False. True. True. True. False. False. True. False.

From Spain to America: The stopping places are Paris, Persia, Serbia, Russia, Austria, Rumania, Armenia and America.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

WHEN the crisis was at its worst the manager of a London works got his staff together and addressed them on the gravity of the situation both in a general sense and on its possible effect upon their own lives.

At the end he said: "Now would anybody like to ask me a question?"

After the usual short pause, a small boy got up.

"Yes, my boy," said the Manager, "do you want to ask me something?"

"Yes, sir," replied the lad. "Please sir, could I have a raise?"

* * * *

A MEMBER of a club had the habit of partaking of his soup in a noisy and boisterous fashion. The noise upset the other members, but they were too courteous to protest.

One day, however, when the offensive sounds were at fortissimo, a young and nerveless member strode towards the culprit and said: "May I help you, sir?"

"Help!" retorted the diner, "I don't need any help."

"Sorry," said the youngster. "I thought perhaps you might wish to be dragged ashore."

* * * *

LITTLE Johnny should have been hard at his homework. As it was, father found him listening to the wireless and sucking his pencil.

"Well," asked father, "why don't you get on with your work?"

"I can't dad," came Johnny's reply. "until I've heard the latest news bulletin. You see, I've got to draw a map of Europe."

* * * *

SAID an old gentleman with temperance tendencies: "I wonder how much beer you drink during the day, Wilks?"

"I don't know, 'zactly, Mr. Gurney," replied Wilks, "but I reckon about three quartz."

"Dear me! I couldn't drink that amount of water."

"No, Mr. Gurney, I don't think I could either."

* * * *

HE (passionately): "Nobody can deny my love for you, sweetheart."

She: "I'd like to see anybody try. I've kept all your letters."

* * * *

"WHAT makes you think Harry's intentions are serious?"

"Well, when he first called upon me he talked about the kind of plays he liked."

"And now what does he speak about?"

"He talks now about the kind of pies he likes best."

A BRIGHTLY-DRESSED young man presented himself at a recruiting depot and expressed his wish to join the army. The sergeant in charge asked him the usual question and entered the answers on his sheet.

"Occupation?" he inquired.

"Well," said the young man, "I hardly know what to say, You see, my guv'nor died and left me a pot of money a year ago and I've just run through the lot. That's why I'm here."

"I see," replied the sergeant, thoughtfully. Then a broad smile broke over his face, and he entered in the necessary column, "Brass finisher."

* * * *

THE young poet presented his latest ode to the busy editor. The latter read it hurriedly.

"You haven't put a title on it," he said, "What do you propose to call it?"

"My birthday," said the poet proudly.

The editor handed him the manuscript. "Then," he said, "I wish you many happy returns."

* * * *

A WOMAN rushed into a police station and said to the sergeant: "I want to be arrested and put in the dock."

"What for," he said. "What have you done?"

"How dare you," said she. "I've just had an awful row with my husband's people, and I want to embarrass them!"

A CLERK in a large office not long since ventured to approach the manager with a plea for promotion "I've been in my present position since the time you became manager, sir," the clerk began. "I know it—I know it," responded the great one, waving him away. "I have a reputation for being a very patient and considerate man."

* * * *

THE teacher had told the class all about Diogenes, emphasizing the fact that he lived for many years in a tub.

"I'll bet my dad wishes he was Diogenes," Tommy remarked.

"But surely your father wouldn't like to live in a tub for years, Tommy."

"Sorry, miss." Tommy replied "I thought you said pub."

* * * *

"DID you ever hear anything so perfectly stunning?" exclaimed the daughter of the house as she turned the radio on to a new jazz tune.

"No," replied her father. "The nearest thing I ever heard to it was when a truck loaded with empty cans had a collision with another truck that was loaded with hogs."

* * * *

THE youngster was going to a party.

"Now, dear," said the mother, "what are you going to do when you've had enough to eat?"

Replied the youngster: "Come home."

SANDY: "I'd like to give my fiancee a surprise for her Christmas present."

Mac: "Why not tell her what your income really is?"

* * * *

"I'VE finished with that girl."

"Why?"

"She asked me if I danced."

"What's so insulting about that?"

"I was dancing with her when she asked me."

* * * *

EDITOR: "What's the trouble out there?"

Office Boy: "A lady out in the hall has hysterics."

Editor: "Have her escorted into the composing room at once."

* * * *

GRETNA (discussing weddings): What annoys me, dear, is that the bride is always described as "blushing." What rot!

Joan: No, it isn't darling, when you remember what the usual bridegroom looks like in church!

* * * *

CUB Reporter: "I'd like some advice, sir, on how to run a newspaper."

Editor—"You've come to the wrong person, son. Ask one of my subscribers."

* * * *

BOSS: Now, my boy, you can't work and whistle at the same time."

Office Boy: "I ain't working. I'm only whistling."

Our Humorist At Large

"His face flamed and he simply blazed with wrath. What would you have done?"

"Sent for the Fire Brigade."

"Now sir there's the house. What do you think of it as a whole.

"As a hole I can't think of a better one."

"Funny idea making them with a 'ole in the toe."

"Yeah but it's put us in the fashion anyway."

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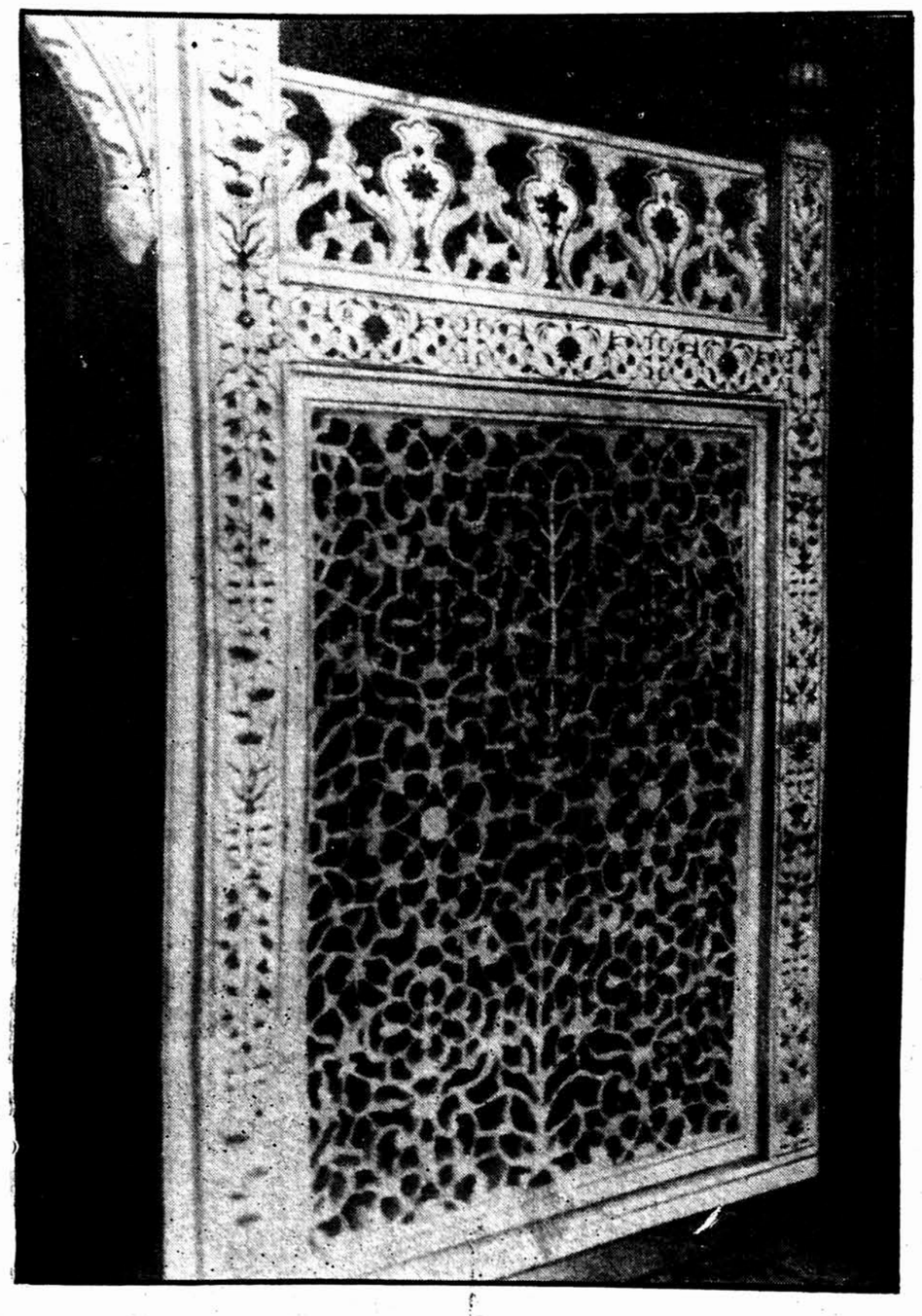
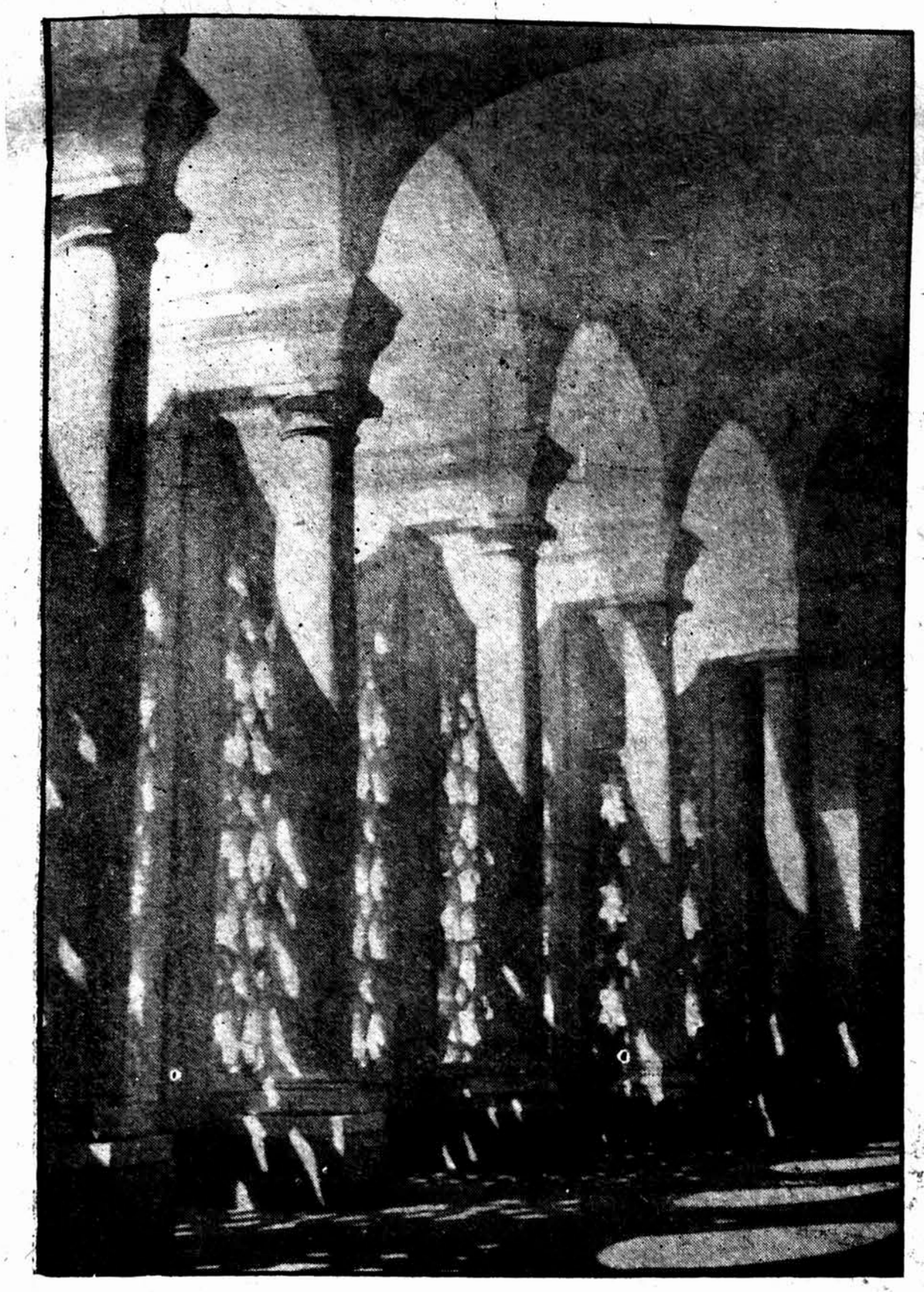


A Marble screen of the Taj Mahal, Agra.

(Photo by N. G. Shah.)



Sunlit Portico.

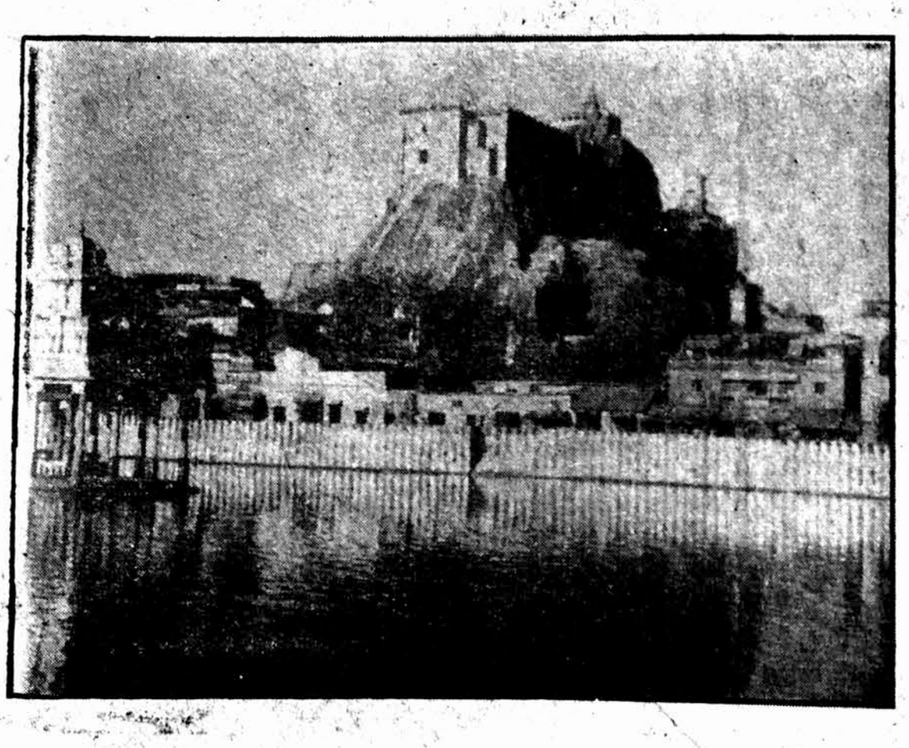
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)

Cavalcade of Grace.

(Photo by Y. M. Purav.)

Picnickers' Paradise: A view of Vihar.

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)



Trichy Rock-Fort.

(Photo by P. T. Seshadri.)

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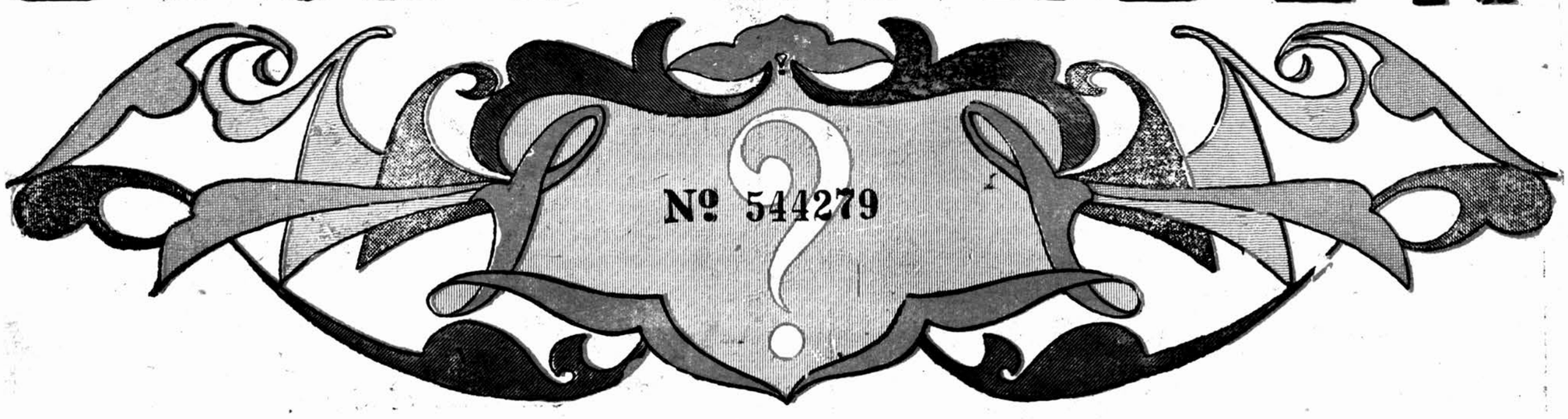

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